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WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor
F. O. BOWMAN, Assistant Manager
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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 13, 1914.

One Dollar a Year.

No. 7.

Chinese Carpenters

In the heathen land of China there are few houses of stone or brick.

The houses built of wood and pasteboard are all the time burning down, and an army of carpenters are always employed in building new houses for people who have been burned out.

Some years ago an American Company took to China a number of fire-engines, great machines that could throw streams of water and put out a fire before it could destroy the house or the village.

But the Chinese carpenters would not let the fire extinguishers be landed!

They said, "if the fires are stopped our work and wages will be stopped."

Now the question is, did the Chinese carpenters do right or wrong? Was it right for them to wish the house burning to go on that they could have employment in building new houses.

Is it ever right for a man to be glad when his neighbor's trouble brings gain to him?

Is it right for a doctor to be glad because a great many people are sick?

Is it right for a lawyer to be glad because his neighbors are contentious?

Is it right for a merchant to be glad to have his neighbors buy things they cannot afford?

Is it right for us to be glad that there is war in Europe because it will raise the price of wheat in America?

Side Lights on the War

The outbreak of war in Europe raises a great many questions. Terms are used in the newspapers that are not of everyday occurrence, and points are suggested but not explained. It is the object of this column of "Side Lights" to take up such matters.

We have been reading of "ultimatums" and "declarations of war" in almost every day's paper. The question arises, is a formal declaration of war necessary before the beginning of hostilities.

The older practice was that of declaration. In ancient times heralds were sent to the country against which war was to be made. Sometimes they carried the declaration in with an insult. In 1309 Charles V. of France, sent as his herald to Edward III. of England, a common servant.

When the practice of sending diplomatic representatives to foreign countries grew up, announcement of war was made through this channel, in a formal manner. But this was often neglected. The tendency has been away from a formal declaration. Some act of significance is done or some demand is made on a nation as "an ultimatum" or final request and war breaks out without a formal declaration. Since 1700 six times as many wars have started without declarations as with them. The present methods of international communication are supposed to make every nation aware of what is going on and alert to meet its dangers.

There are some features of modern life, however, which suggest the advantage of a more formal opening of war. If rapidity of action is better, from the view point of the nations going to war, sufficient time to adjust affairs to the new conditions is desirable to a multitude of

other interests. This is amply illustrated by the inconveniences of thousands of travelers in Europe who have been left there stranded or who have got away only with great difficulty. The last conference of the Hague, in 1907, leaned toward a sufficient notice, though not necessarily in the form of a declaration.

The most notable example of a violation of any notice is that of Frederick the Great of Prussia, the ancestor of the present emperor of Germany, who invaded the domain of Austria in 1758 then under the rule of a woman, Maria Theresa, two days before any notice of his demands on the queen reached her. Such an act could hardly occur today.

Has The Emperor of Germany a Constitutional Right to Declare War?

The German system of government is highly centralized and the Emperor has control of foreign affairs, but he cannot act independent of the legislative body. Unlike our government, the upper house or the Bundesrath is the more powerful body rather than the lower house or Reichstag.

German Constitutional law requires that the upper house assent to war except in a defensive one in which case the Emperor may act alone. Nevertheless, he has the power of mobilizing the forces, that is, putting them into condition for war and moving them to places in Europe favorable to his interests, without consent of either house. The upper house is made up of representatives from the different states which compose the German Federation or Empire, and it can meet without the lower house. It is not quite clear from the published accounts how closely the Emperor has kept to his constitutional powers.

American relief ships may be put in danger by mining of the North Sea.

Big battle expected in two or three days, when allied forces clash with the Germans.

Be sure to read "On Getting Rich Quickly" on first page.

THE HEALTH MASTER

Chapters from the book so entitled by Samuel Hopkins Adams, published by permission of Houghton Mifflin Company.

"How much of a family?" "Five children, their mother and their grandmother. I may warn you at once that you'll have a jealous rival in Grandma. She's the household guardian, and pretty 'set' in her ideas. But the principal thing is for you to judge me as I've judged you, and determine whether we could work out the plan together."

Dr. Strong set his chin in one thin, cupped hand and gazed considerably upon the proffer of this strange suggestion. He saw a strong-built, clear-skinned man, whose physical aspect did not suggest the forty-five years to which he had owned. Mr. Clyde recommended himself at first sight by a smooth-voiced ease of manner, and that un-

SIMPLICITY MARKED FINAL CEREMONIES

Mrs. Wilson's Funeral Vold of Official Formality.

Washington, Aug. 10.—With all the simplicity which she desired and without any formality except that of the church, the funeral of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, was held in the east room of the White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon. For the day official business was banished from the executive mansion and Washington and the nation joined with the president in mourning for his dead.

Immediately after the services here the body was taken to the station, the funeral party departing to Rome, Ga., the burial place of Mrs. Wilson's parents. It was understood here that during the trip through the south the people will pay respect by tolling church bells as the special train passes. Christ church in Alexandria, Va., which George Washington attended, has decided on this tribute.

Outside of members of the Wilson family, only members of the cabinet and their wives, the members of special committees from the house and senate, a few intimate friends and the employees of the White House were present at the services here.

ON GETTING RICH QUICK

By Frank X. Finnegan in Munsey's

I like to read the stock-market reports in the newspapers. The figures sound so alluring. It looks like such a perfectly simple way to get rich. One wonders why anybody continues to work for a living. All you need do is pick out some good, lively stock, buy a few thousand shares at 45 and sell out at about 110.

The most alluring of all to me are goldmine stocks. The very thought of getting into that business makes you jump. And getting in on the ground floor. That's where you always get in when you buy mining stocks.

A friend of mine named Boggs came to me on tippee a few years ago and whispered that he and some others had discovered a gold-mine. It was a dead secret. No one but a few of us insiders was to know anything about it. I was sworn to silence. It was wonderfully exciting.

Boggs told me they had found the mine in a lonesome spot away out West. Hitherto it had produced nothing more nourishing than scorpions and a poor quality of sagebrush. His own fear was the big thumper on East. It was to be kept from them at all hazards. If they heard of it they might burst into the company's office, force their money on the terrified treasurer, and escape with a majority of the stock. Boggs said they were quite equal to it. He called them the buccaners of Wall Street.

I bought my shares after dark. Boggs brought them to the house like a conspirator. He was pale and trembling with excitement. I showed the family into the basement until the transaction was over. I was determined no leak should be laid at my door. When he was gone with my money I settled happily into my place in the wealthy class and kept an eager eye out for the postman. I expected dividends almost any minute.

A few months later Boggs came around one night and mysteriously beckoned me into the hallway.

(Continued on Page 5.)

BUSINESS SUSPENDED DURING THE FUNERAL

People of Mrs. Wilson's Old Home Town Mourn.

Rome, Ga., Aug. 11.—The special train bearing the body of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the president and his family, reached here today and the burial took place this afternoon. Mrs. Wilson was very popular among the people of Rome, which was the old home of her family, and this unexpected and homecoming has thrown the entire community into the deepest mourning. Business was suspended completely until after the burial this afternoon.

There were many other evidences of the deep sorrow which the entire country feels at Mrs. Wilson's death. One of these was the fact that church bells in many towns along the route followed by the special funeral train were tolled as the train passed through. The first toll of the bell for Mrs. Wilson was heard yesterday afternoon as the body was being taken from the White House to a waiting hearse by seven White House policemen who had grown old in the work of guarding the presidents of the United States. It was the bell of St. John church across Lafayette park from the White House, at which Mrs. Wilson had been an occasional worshiper since she went to Washington. As the train passed through Alexandria, Va., the bell of old Christ church, one of the most ancient houses of worship in the country, sounded its mournful notes and so the message of sorrow was used from town to town as the funeral train made its way to this place.

NOW AT SWORD'S POINTS

Austria and France Sever Diplomatic Relations.

Paris, Aug. 11.—Diplomatic relations have been broken off between France and Austria-Hungary. The French ambassador at Vienna has received his passports and has left Vienna. The Austrian minister at Paris has asked for his passports.

The severing of relations followed the failure of the Austrian government to make satisfactory explanation of the presence of Austrians in Tyrol, Switzerland and near the French border. The French request for an explanation gave no time limit for its reply, but the nature of the request and the report of movements of Austrian troops near Basel, in Switzerland, brought the situation to a crisis.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria have been severed.

Germany is mobilizing another million men, including the landsturm.

The German submarine U-15 was sunk by the British cruiser Blundell.

The Swiss army is fully mobilized and every pass leading into Germany is manned.

It is reported that Prince William of Lippe and his son were killed in the operations about Liege.

Lieutenant Commander Arthur B. Kenting is missing from the battleship Arkansas at Vera Cruz, and it is thought he has drowned.

Colonel Roosevelt wants to have the trial of William Baracus's \$50,000 libel suit against him transferred from Albany to some other county.

The bell in Independence hall at Philadelphia was tolled in honor of Mrs. Wilson. This is the first time this bell has been tolled for a woman.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Turkey. The American ambassador has asked Washington to send warships to protect American residents.

The measures adopted for the relief of Americans in Europe will soon result in the situation working itself out satisfactorily, in the opinion of administration officials.

A German civilian asked a harvester near Zurich how many Swiss troops were in the vicinity. The harvester drew back three paces, swung his scythe and the German's head rolled in the field.

Positions of the warring forces at Liege, Belgium, August 12, are apparently unchanged.

Troops of the Kaiser are expected to take offensive North of Liege and to make attempt to drive French from Mulhausen, Alsace.

Two of Germany's cruisers are believed to be bottled up in Dardanelles.

German airship flying over Namur is brought down by fire of the Belgians.

Austrians have entered Alsace and forts at Liege still held by Belgians.

EXPECTING BATTLE IN NORTH SEA

German and British Fleets Ready.

THE SITUATION AT LIEGE

Both Armies Reinforced and Battle Is Imminent.

THE FRENCH ARE PUSHING ON

Another Battle Is Expected on the German Frontier.

Copenhagen, Aug. 11.—The report that the German forces have been withdrawn from the Danish frontier is declared to be untrue. It is stated that Schleswig-Holstein is full of German troops.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—The German soldiers seem to be thoroughly disorganized and they are fighting without enthusiasm. One officer who was captured threw away his sword, saying: "I am a Socialist." This remark seems to throw some light on the events of the war.

Rome, Aug. 11.—It is reported that a British cruiser has fired at the Austrian dispatch boat Taurus by mistake, the shots making four holes in the Austrian ship. There is some speculation as to the effect of the incident upon the relations of the two countries.

London, Aug. 11.—The French army of invasion, which has taken Altkirch, Muehlhausen and Colmar in Alsace, is facing the German army at Neu Breischach. Both armies have received reinforcements and a battle is expected at any hour. French forces took the passes of Ron Homme and Sainte Marie in the Vosges mountains and later occupied a position dominating Sainte Marce-Aux-Mines. The taking of the mountain positions was accomplished only after desperate fighting with serious losses reported on both sides. The Germans invaded the valley of the Seltz hoping to hold back the invading French, but there was not sufficient water. It is reported in Paris that France has declared war on Austria as a result of Austrian concentration on the Franco-Swiss border.

The forts at Liege are still holding out, at last reports. The French and Belgian armies are reported to be driving the Germans back toward Luxembourg and their own border and to have cleared most of the country south of the Meuse of the invaders. The Belgian field army at Liege is believed to have retired from the city to effect a junction with the French and British forces. The first expeditionary force of British troops is reported to be at Namur. French troops are reported to have forced their way to the east of the invading Germans at Liege, cutting off their retreat. The Germans are said to have lost 8,000 killed and wounded and 1,700 prisoners in the operation.

Naval Battle Is Expected.

The British admiralty has ordered the North sea fishing fleet to remain in harbor, indicating that the German ships have left their base at the eastern end of the sea, and that a naval battle is expected. Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons that Field Marshal Lord Kitchener had called for an additional army of 100,000 volunteers. It is believed that the great part of the British troops already mobilized have been landed on the continent.

An Austrian army from the Tyrol, of 30,000 men, under command of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, is proceeding to the aid of the Germans in Alsace by way of Lake Constance and Basle, Switzerland, and is reported to have violated the neutrality of Switzerland. A strong Austrian fleet is speeding toward the straits of Otranto, supposedly to rescue the German cruisers Goecken and Breslau.

Emperor William is reported to be at Aix-La-Chapelle preparing to take command of the German operations in Belgium. The German army in Haut, Alsace, is concentrating at Neu Breischach, to hold back the victorious French. Groups of German uhlans and other German troops in Belgium have been captured by the Belgians and French after little or no resistance.

(Continued on page four.)

SOMBER SILENCE NOW IMPERATIVE

This Is the Word Coming Out of Brussels.

CENSORS PUT ON THE CLAMP

It Is Given Out That Henceforth News of the Operations in Belgium Will Be Scarce, but the Situation Is Satisfactory and the World May Expect Any Day to Hear of a Great Battle.

Maastricht, Aug. 11.—Severe fighting is in progress along the line from Liege to Tongres. The Germans are concentrating their forces near Hears-tal.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—A time always comes in situations like the present when silence is imperative. Henceforth news from Brussels of the operations in Belgium will be scarce, but the situation is satisfactory and the world may expect any day to hear of a great battle. It is impossible to predict when this battle will take place.

News from Liege is good. The officers of the forts report that the Germans have not renewed the attack. The Belgians are well supplied with food and ammunition and their health is satisfactory. Brussels is calm.

The ministry of war has dealt officially the report that uhlans are in the neighborhood. The war office stated that it was true that groups of German cavalry were scattered about the country but that they chiefly were parties who had lost their way and readily surrendered at the first summons.

Up to Sunday night it seems certain that the Liege forts were still intact, commanding the three principal routes of German advance. The Belgian general staff states that every line of railway between Liege and the frontier has been destroyed and that every bridge and tunnel and culvert has been blown up.

The German assertion that 4,000 Belgians have been taken into Germany as prisoners of war is baseless, the war office says. There is not a soldier left in the city of Liege. They are now all in the forts commanding the position of Liege.

Germans Hold Liege.

So far as known there are some 120,000 German troops there, but these are not in a position to attack the forts to any extent in their weakened condition. On the other hand, it is impossible for the forts to concentrate their fire on Liege. The next development therefore is the arrival of the Belgian main army, which now is rapidly advancing from Louvain.

Many military observers have held that the German army was a splendid machine, perfect for maneuvers in time of peace, but so highly trained and of so complicated a character that in time of war if a cog slipped the entire machine would be thrown out of action. The question no longer is which army possesses the best theoretical system, but which has the best fighters.

Official communiques dated Aug. 9, are of a conservative tone, but they indicate that the machinery of the German army became disorganized by some untoward incidents. They announce that the Germans who have been captured were all starving and were worn out by forced marches. German patrols in the province of Luxembourg have been driven northward in groups of five or six uhlans, wandering through the country as far as the vicinity of Brussels. Many of them have been killed, but most of these soldiers are glad to be captured.

PLEADED FOR RELAXATION

The Press Censorship Too Rigid, Declares London Journalist.

London, Aug. 11.—T. P. O'Connor, speaking in the house of commons, pleaded for a relaxation of the present censorship. Cablegrams are censored three times at London, three times at Waterbury, and three times at Canso, he said. American newspapers as a consequence of the rigid censorship are losing thousands of dollars, according to Mr. O'Connor.

He asked that the postmaster general allow trained journalists to cooperate with the censor. The postmaster general replied that he did not control the censorship.

Two Austrian steamers were seized in the port at Antwerp.

Automobiles Contribute Nearly \$8,000,000 To Road Building

The table shows that automobile owners paid in licenses and fees in 1913, \$7,830,895, nearly all of which was applied to road work. This sum is about one-third of the total State and local expenditure for roads.

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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(Incorporated)

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Mrs. Frost's Letter

Hig Stone Gap, Va.,

August 4, 1914.

Dear friends:

Numerous letters have reached me forwarded from Berea, and I will answer them, in a way, through The Citizen.

We left Berea July 4, and for a month have not seen a railroad. We have ridden to the source of one stream, climbed a mountain to the head waters of another stream, then down another stream to its mouth and so on over and over till I am in the state of mind of one man who said: I don't see how they find their way about in Madison County without creeks to follow.

Yesterday we came to Appalachia, Virginia, and all of a sudden were confronted by switching engines, automobiles and worst of all motorcycles. The horses too, had forgotten all about these, and one of them was very foolish. Much as I wish to see fine roads in the mountains, I can't help but feel a selfish pleasure in the thought that there is one place, at least, in the world where one may enjoy horses and be beyond the honk of motored things!

Miss Sinclair was with Cleveland and me through Owsley County, and a good campaigner she proved to be, always seeing the best, and never complaining of difficulties. The final test of her patience came when she gave up the best three days of her trip, and started back alone to Berea (50 miles) with a horse whose back I had worn out.

In Owsley County we looked up three hundred people who have attended school in Berea during the last twenty years. We were in the homes of many of these, saw their children and heard of their experiences since leaving Berea. We found the majority of these students still in the mountains and got the addresses of those who have gone to other places. We have stayed in the home of a Berea student every night but one during the whole month. This experience has been one of the keenest pleasures I have enjoyed during the twenty-two years I have lived in Kentucky. It is a great reward for growing old, and for some of the obstacles that have been hard to overcome.

I saw the influence of Berea students who are doctors. One woman gave me detailed account of how she followed directions of the doctor, and so cared for a case of typhoid that no other member of the family took the disease. At one time I saw a "sanitary closet" being built according to the directions of the State Board of Health. If these become universal, typhoid fever, and hook worm will disappear.

I saw a Berea student conduct a beginners' class almost as well as Miss Boatright does. I heard a Berea student as School Commissioner of the County make an address to fifteen school trustees. It was remarkable that fifteen men had ridden long distances in answer to the Commissioner's invitation, and the address was remarkable. There was no flattery, no dodging of facts, but a considerate, earnest plea, in which he showed knowledge of conditions and an unselfish desire to make better schools. For example he showed them why he had to turn a deaf ear when some man urged him to be "easy" on his son at Teachers' Examination.

Over and over I had proof that education does not spoil our young folks or make them think less of home. It was good to see so many homes where the children had come back to make the home more comfortable and pleasant for the "old

folks." It was good to see a Berea girl out with her father to hoe in the garden. Instead of waiting for a doctor to prescribe gardening for worn out nerves, these girls are preventing nervous prostration by gardening. I have seen hundreds of beautiful gardens made by women. Some think gardening interferes with housekeeping. I do not think so. At one home we found the mother and daughter in the garden, but we also found them to be excellent cooks and immaculate housekeepers. I have yet to find the woman who does not love her garden.

We went over Owsley on one side of South Fork and down on the other even getting as far as Buffalo. Here we found the most beautiful scenery in the whole county, and were cordially entertained by good people.

During Insitue week some hundred people attended a Berea reunion. Mr. P. M. Frye occupied the chair, and there was organized "The Berea Association of Owsley County." The following officers were elected:

Chas. Eversole, President; John D. Chadwell, Vice-President; S. A. Moore, Secretary; Chester Baker, Treasurer.

After all the hospitality we received in Owsley County, I registered a vow that whenever any of the old students of Berea or their people come to Berea, they shall stay at our house, even if the President of the United States had to be turned away to make room for them.

Leaving Owsley, we rode through Clay, Leslie, Letcher, Harlan, along beautiful streams, through virgin forests which made living one long ecstasy. Finally we crossed the great monsters, Pine and Black Mountains, getting glimpses of ranges of Kentucky and Virginia ranges on either side.

All along we found Berea students. Yesterday noon as we went into the commissary of a mining camp on the Virginia side of Black Mountain, whom should we find but a Berea student in charge. He took a business course two years ago.

I would like to tell of experiences since leaving Owsley but The Citizen needs space for other things.

Cordially yours,

Eleanor Frost

Letter from Waldo B. Davison

Silver Bay, N. Y.

August 2, 1914.

Editor "Citizen."

On Friday last I left Boston for Silver Bay, N. Y., to attend the four weeks' summer school for Eastern Employed officers of the Y. M. C. A. Starting in September, I shall be Assistant Boy's Secretary at the Boston Y. M. C. A., which is the world's largest Association. The Boys department alone has four full time secretaries and over 1,000 members.

The route here took me thru Albany and then North to Lake George where I took the boat. The lake trip is very beautiful, with the mountains rising directly from the shores. At the school there are

about 500 secretaries with some of the leading men in the country as instructors. I have found a number who are acquainted in one way or another with Berea and I am becoming more and more proud of my Alma Mater. It is surprising how you will run across friends of the school. Here at Silver Bay, Dr. O. E. Brown of Vanderbilt is one of the professors. I had seen him at Black Mountain. He asked after Professor Raine and then asked if I knew a fellow who used to be at Berea—a Scotchman. It turned out to be Norman Burie whom he knew. It seems his fame has justly or unjustly spread this far North.

In Lynn I found a Mr. Newhall, of the No License League who was acquainted with Treasurer Osborne and asked to be remembered to him.

Professor Smith and I went one day over to Salem, and many other places, visited the "House of Seven Gables." In another building was a room, over 300 years old, upon which a girl was working. And it turned out that she was a Miss Hiley whom Mrs. Eruberg had trained. It was a mutual surprise.

One night in Boston, Miss Mary Pickering, Dexter Todd, Professor Smith and Mr. Vose and I met at 81 Charles St., and had a Boston reunion. I am afraid the Schedule Committee was not asked for permission, tho. Best wishes to all friends.

Cordially,

Waldo B. Davison

Reasonably Safe.

Ted—Is his wife going to sue him for alimony?

Ned—I shouldn't think so. You know, he works for his father-in-law—Judge

SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

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This book tells nurses, teachers, doctors, lawyers, preachers, social workers, Sunday School teachers and all others, young and old, what all need to know about sex matters. By Winfield Scott Hall, Ph. D., M. D. (Leipzig).

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Europe's Armed Camps

Old and New Enmities That Have Divided It Into Two Hostile Factions

AUSTRIA'S ultimatum did not come as a surprise to any one who has followed her diplomatic maneuvering of the past twenty-five years.

Austria has never been able to forgive Serbia for existing at all, and Serbia has always fiercely resented her big neighbor's stubborn opposition to her own schemes for development. For twenty-five years jealousy and enmity have fed on each other, for twenty-five

constitutional revolution in Turkey, which would require delegates to the Turkish parliament to come from these two states which were actually in Austrian hands, the Hapsburg monarchy formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.

When Austria definitely annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia saw her hopes of their ultimate union with her entirely defeated. She protested bitterly, and carried her warlike preparations to such a point that her army



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SERBIAN CAVALRY ON THE MARCH.

years each has irritated the other in all the numberless ways known to skilled politicians, for twenty-five years each has been held in check only by the pressure of outside influences. But now the tragic death of the heir apparent has put in Austria's hands an excuse so powerful that she dares to use it as a weapon.

Stand by Their Ally.

In the present situation, as in every decade in the Balkans, the importance lies not so much in the countries involved as in the probability of the entanglement of other nations and the possibility thereof of that dread bogey, a general European war. Montenegro has already announced that her fortunes are cast with Serbia. Serbia also, by reason of the understanding she has with Greece and Roumania, might hope for support from them. Germany and Italy have declared their intention of standing by their ally, Austria, though no one really believes that their intention is to do more than to keep other nations off and so leave Austria a clear field.

Bulgaria, while claiming to remain neutral, would certainly be glad if she could snatch the chance to revenge herself for her defeat by Serbia in the second Balkan war. But more important than any of these is the attitude of Russia, of which nothing as yet has been said. With Russia interfering as the chief protector of the Slav people Germany and Italy could hardly avoid being actively involved. Without this interference Austria can almost certainly hope for a clear ring.

Protector of the Slav.

Russia aspires to be the protector of the Slav people and while she has hitherto failed to play that role with any great degree of glory she still clings to it. It was her that Serbia looked for assistance when she saw Bosnia and Herzegovina slip finally through her fingers. Russia was eager and willing to respond, but was in no condition to do so. She was still prostrated from the Japanese war and at the first hint that her interference in behalf of Serbia would be met by Germany coming to the aid of Austria she could do nothing but maintain a neutral attitude.

But Russia now is in a different position and is eager for an opportunity to rehabilitate her military reputation. She has a new army, newly organized, and would not be averse to engaging in a war that would have a stronger appeal to the spirit of her people than did her ill fated adventure in the east.

The Russo-Turkish war made great changes in the Balkans. Serbia proper obtained complete independence, but Bosnia and Herzegovina were left nominal Turkish dependencies, but really to be occupied by Austrian troops.

The consequence of this was a four year insurrection against the Austrians, the effects of which have never disappeared. The Austrians have spent large amounts of money on the country, but never allowed it autonomy; and in 1908-9, using as an excuse the

practically confronted that of Austria on the opposite side of the Danube. The interference of Germany which held back Russia's hand extended to aid the Serbs was all that prevented a serious war. Here again Serbia felt herself outraged and defeated by the united Germanic influence, and nursing her hurts she once more set herself to wait for her opportunity.

The Balkan War.

It came with the outbreak of the Balkan war, when by a series of brilliant campaigns the Serbians advanced straight through Albania to Durazzo, thus seizing the coveted seaport. It is not hard to recall the maneuverings by which Austrian diplomacy defeated this and by setting up the ill fated little kingdom of Albania as a buffer. At the same time she was able to prevent Montenegro, also a Serb state, from meddlesome help on the hardly won city of Scutari. Not even the highly desirable port of Macedonia that fell to Serbia's lot at the end of the war were able to compensate her for her rage of disappointment in the loss of the foothold on the sea.

Meanwhile the Slavs of Rumania are under Hungarian rule; and here, as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, promises of local self government have never come to anything more than words. Thus the northern half of the Serbian race is still under the Austrian empire.

Meanwhile the southern half was finally united by the victories over Turkey in the war of 1912.

In the fall of 1912 the Serbians mobilized 200,000 men in the first three weeks, and later added 145,000 more to the number. And while their losses in this war and in the struggle with Bulgaria in the summer of 1913 were heavy, the Serbian troops fought bravely and proved themselves efficient and enduring.

But the fruits of this war were in part taken from them by Austria, whose diplomatic activity was responsible for the ruling of the powers, which compelled the Serbians to give up part of their conquests in Albania. Thus Serbia lost her chance to get a seaport and remains a landlocked power, her only outlet being through the friendly Greek ports on the Aegean sea.

So the Balkan wars left the Serbians confident of their military ability, elated by victory, determined on complete national unity and angered by Austria's continued hold on the northern part of the nation and by her action in depriving the nation of an outlet to the sea. These wars left Austria-Hungary with increased difficulties in dealing with the Slav tribes, particularly the

(Continued on page Six)

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By F. O. BELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 16

THE WICKED HUSBANDMAN.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 21:33-44. GOLDEN TEXT—"The stone which the builders rejected, the same was made the head of the corner." Matt. 21:42 R. V.

Tuesday morning of this last week (Mark 11:20) the disciples saw the fig tree withered away from the roots. Passing on they enter the temple where Christ's authority is challenged. Following his disconcerting reply (21:23-27) Jesus taught three parables of warning of which this lesson is the second.

I. The parable, vv. 33-39. It is a story of God's long suffering goodness and Luke (20:9) tells us that it was addressed to the people. We need to keep in mind the previous parable of the two sons (vv. 28-32) in order to understand perfectly the method he employed in answering the chief priests. In the first he states a case and appeals to them for a verdict. Without hesitation they replied and by so doing condemned themselves. In this parable he states a case and asks for a reply, v. 40. This they gave and in so doing declared a righteous judgment which must fall upon their motives. In both parables Jesus employs the figure of a vineyard. In the Old Testament this stands for Israel, Isa. 60:8-11, Isa. 5:1.

Kingdom Committed to Us.

In this case it stands for the Kingdom of God which is no longer identified with Israel but taken away from it and given to the Gentiles (v. 43). The Lord was dealing with the responsible rulers of Israel, those familiar with the prophetic writings. His reference to the digging and care suggests that for his vineyard he had done all that could have been done, Isa. 5:4. Being fully equipped, he places it first of all in the care of Israel, verse 43. Today it is in charge of believers, 1 Peter 4:10. The husbandman did not own the vineyard, it was only entrusted to his care. So in a sense, God has committed the kingdom to us, does his work through us, and of a right expects an accounting by us, see Matt. 25:14, 15; Mark 13:34, Luke 19:12.

In these parables we can trace the whole history of Israel according to Isaiah. The fruits he looked for from the vineyard "let out to the husbandman" were those of judgment and of righteousness. Their response had ever been that of persecuting the prophets, ill treatment of those that were sent, and a selfish appropriation of the blessings he had given. These servants sent to get an accounting were God-commissioned and God-inspired, hence it is small wonder that such people would accord a like treatment of the king when he came. This is still the way the world uses Godly men, 11 Tim. 3:12. It reveals the world's natural hatred to God, John 15:18, 19; Rom. 8:7.

Appeal to Hearers.

II. The application, vv. 40-46. Jesus then appeals to his hearers as to what should be done to the husbandman, v. 40. They declared, "he will miserably destroy those miserable men and will let out the vineyard to other husbandmen, which shall render him the fruits in their seasons." At this Jesus reminds them of their Scriptures and what they taught concerning the fact of the stone rejected by the builders becoming the head of the corner.

The master's question (v. 40) suggests the one found in Mic. 10:28, 29. Historically, God did "miserably destroy those miserable men." That happened at the destruction of Jerusalem, one of the most appalling scenes recorded in military history. It was then that the doom pronounced by Jesus was executed when he said, "The Kingdom of God shall be taken away from you, and shall be given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof," see Acts 15:14; 1 Pet. 2:9; Rev. 5:9. In these words Jesus formally and authoritatively passed sentence upon the nation and rejected it from a place of service. It is significant to observe the alternative of failing upon the stone and being broken or of having the stone fall upon and crushing all to dust. In the erection of the temple one is the keystone of the whole. On that stone the builders were now "falling" and being "broken," Isa. 8:15. Soon in their corporate capacity, as ones entrusted with a vineyard, the stone should "fall upon them" in the destruction of the city, and individually and personally as unbelievers, in a more awful sense.

Once again in this lesson we face the fact that the chosen people were rejected because of their unfruitfulness, that is, they had failed to fulfill the purpose for which they were created. The sin of these rulers was that of their failure to administer the affairs of the people in the interests of God's kingdom. The failure of the people was that they submitted to such false rulers. The supreme value of this lesson is in the revelation of the wonderful power and wisdom of God. This is shown by his compelling these men to find a verdict that passed sentence upon themselves.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Prof. Frank S. Montgomery, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

WAR TIMES AND THE FARMER

If everybody in the world was in the business of farming there would not be much market for farm products. When say half of the people are doing some other work and producing no food there will be good markets for farm products. But when nearly half the people of the world that produce something to sell go to fighting each other and stop their work on the farm or in the factory, then the other half will have their hands full to produce food, clothes and other supplies for the wasteful fighters and for themselves.

This is the situation before us now. The terrible war that is on will cause a scant harvest in Europe this year and perhaps a scarcer seedling and harvesting in all Europe next year.

This means that there will be a great demand for American farm products at greatly increased prices. Are you, brother farmer, going to take advantage of this opportunity?

Don't Sell Your Wheat

Wheat may be \$1.00 or more per bushel before Christmas. Who is to reap the increase, the farmer or the warehouse or elevator man? The farmer who sells now is down and out, while the grain dealer gets rich.

Can't you, brother farmer, manage some way to store your grain at home and borrow money to get along in some way until wheat gets above \$1.00 which there is no doubt it will. Then you can get what is due you.

Wheat Being Stored

Millions of bushels of wheat are going into storage every week where it will be held by men already rich, who will make immense profit on short investments.

True prosperity comes only when the original producer receives a fair reward for his labor, and Kentucky farmers cannot afford to produce wheat at less than \$1.00 per bushel.

Did you ever stop to think that it costs you 18c to 25c per bushel to harvest, thresh and market wheat?

A Huge Corn Crop Promised

While western and central Ken-

tucky and many other regions have suffered for rain, eastern Kentucky has the finest prospects for corn for many years. This corn too will bring a much higher price than it did a year ago, both because of the war and the shortage in many parts of this country.

Take Care of Your Corn

Don't waste an ear of corn or a blade of fodder for it will be as high or higher than in years of scarcity. Your clothing, sugar, coffee etc. will all cost you more because of the war, so be ready to meet high cost of living by having plenty of high priced corn to sell, and to feed to cattle and hogs that will bring high prices. Make every dollar you can honestly out of this crisis, but

Don't Rob Your Soil

The way to raise good crops is to grow clovers and peas and use a little phosphate to keep up fertility. The clovers and peas are valuable crops to raise, especially since there is always a shortage of hay in this region. They furnish a feed crop much more valuable than oats and nearly as valuable as corn, and at the same time deposit large amounts of nitrogen, the high priced element of fertilizer, in the soil.

Good times for the wise Kentucky farmer are at hand. Are you one of the wise ones.

NOTES

Land that will produce \$5.00 worth of oats will produce \$15.00 worth of cowpea hay.

Cowpea hay is much better feed than sheep oats. A crop of oats impoverishes the soil. A crop of cowpeas enriches it.

Mr. Mark Settle at Big Hill has cowpea seed ready to begin picking. Mr. Settle is setting an example that many farmers will follow.

Pick your cowpea seed as the pods ripen and dry up. You can save several bushels of the first ripening peas and still have a good hay crop.

Every acre of corn ground not seeded to wheat, or grass or kept for oats, should be sown to rye this fall. If sown in September or early in October it will produce enough

pasture to pay several times over for the seed and work.

Plan ahead for means to buy seed rye and phosphate fertilizer. \$1.50 for seed and \$1.50 for phosphate will return you more than that much pasture and a rich crop to turn under for manure or to harvest.

J. W. Lambert could not turn under his rye this spring because of wet weather, so he harvested it and thrashed 17 bushel per acre for seed.

THE FARMERS' WAGES

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, Judson C. Welliver, Washington correspondent of that publication, writes a most interesting article in which he publishes many facts recently collected by the United States Government in the course of an investigation of 700 farms in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. On the question of the wages that the farmer earns Mr. Welliver reports:

"The most interesting computation made by the experts from studying these 700 farms was that concerning the wages the farmer gets. The hired man always knows what his wage is; the farmer generally hasn't an idea. Well, the statistics show that just above one third of the farmers managing their own farms get less than no wages at all.

"The group of the men who earned the largest incomes as compensation for their management of their farms are shown to have been in almost or quite all cases live-stock farmers.

"In general, the live-stock farmer improves his land most; and the man who sells his crops improves it least, and commonly may be said to injure it most."

WHY HE FAILED AS A LEADER.

His mind was not trained to grasp great subjects, to generalize, to make conclusions.

He was not self-reliant, did not depend upon his own judgment; leaned upon others; and was always seeking other people's opinion and advice.

He lacked courage, energy, boldness.

He was not resourceful or inventive.

He could not multiply himself in others.

He did not carry the air of a conqueror. He did not radiate the power of a leader.

There was no power back of his eye to make men obey him.

He could not handle men.

He antagonized people.

He did not believe in himself.

He tried to substitute "gall" for ability.

He did not know men.

He could not use other people's brains.

He could not project himself into his lieutenants; he wanted to do everything himself.

He did not inspire confidence in others because his faith in himself was not strong enough.

He communicated his doubts and his fears to others.

He could not cover up his weak points.

He did not know that to reveal his own weakness was fatal to the confidence of others.—Selected.

THE LAST GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

History repeats itself—but with variations. A hundred years ago France alone, under the leadership of Napoleon, faced Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia and Great Britain—and won.

At thirty-six, Napoleon had conquered every nation of Europe and in the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, practically brought the continent under the subjection of the French Army. Then Austria, Germany and Russia formed the great coalition against France, only to be beaten in battle after battle until they were forced to sue for peace. England, thanks to her unprejudiced navy, was the only nation not forced to acknowledge Napoleon's rule.

It was the snow covered steppes of Russia rather than the military science of Europe that finally turned the tide against him.

The present European crisis gives a particular opportunity to the offer of Napoleon's Memoirs, announcement of which is made in another column of this paper. Few books throw a more illuminating and interesting light on the underlying causes of those years of conflict than the fascinating story of the man whose meteoric career left Europe sown with the seeds of discontent.

"Eventually," said Napoleon, "Russia will rule the world." The present conflict will go far towards determining the truth of that prophecy, and day by day it will furnish an absorbing illustration of the advance which has been made in the art of warfare since the days, only a century ago, when France alone had Europe at her feet.

Napoleon's Memoirs, written by his private secretary, Baron De Meneval, will give you a clearer insight into that tremendous upheaval of Europe which the present crisis seems destined to reproduce.

THE HOME CANNER.

The home canner is a very important help on the farm, because it saves the waste in perishable fruits and vegetables. With the canner the fruits and vegetables that the market cannot use may be saved to use later on the table and to sell when the market is prepared for these food products. Every farm should have a canner. The home canner is a means of saving surplus fruits and vegetables. It offers a way to keep certain foods during the winter or at times when fruits and vegetables are out of season. Most every farm has a surplus of fruits and vegetables at certain seasons when the market is not prepared to take the products fast enough to keep them from going to waste.

THE DEADLY CUTWORM.

It Has Been Destroying Wheat in Western Kansas—Preventive Measures.

The mysterious worm which has been reported to be destroying wheat in western Kansas is none other than the common chrysalis cutworm, according to George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

When the first report of damage was received an entomologist was sent into the infested region. Infestation was found to be confined practically to wheat fields containing much volunteer wheat and to grass lands and alfalfa fields. Unless weather conditions are unfavorable for growing crops, the worms will probably, says the entomologist, cause no great loss of the wheat crop.

Preventive measures are best for controlling cutworms. If the wheat fields are plowed during the summer and the volunteer wheat is kept down until after seedling there is very little danger. Cutworms often migrate from field to field, in which case a good dust barrier should be constructed in which the worms may be destroyed. Where the worms are migrating or are concentrated in a small area, they can probably be killed by using the poison bran mash employed against grasshoppers. This should be sown in the evening along the edge of the field that the worms are entering.

Growing Alfalfa.

In preparing the land for alfalfa it is best to go slow. The first step is to plow the soil deep and prepare it the first year for potatoes or corn, using ten loads of manure per acre, pulverizing or harrowing the land down in good shape. The corn or potato crop should then be kept thoroughly clean for a season. This will destroy weeds and the ground will have time to settle properly for alfalfa. Then the following spring the land should be double disked, rolled and harrowed. The seed can then be sown with an ordinary wheat drill as follows:

Mix, and mix thoroughly, about six pounds of cornmeal to ten pounds of alfalfa seed. The ordinary drill when closed to its finest calibration will sow about sixteen pounds per acre. Thus sixteen pounds of the mixture will mean ten pounds of alfalfa seed. This is considered about the best amount to sow per acre under field conditions.

Another method of sowing is to cover or plug up all but the first, seventh, etc., holes in the drill with the indicator set at the same position as before. This will take about one pound of seed per acre and will put the rows forty-two inches apart, far enough to be cultivated.

Straw as a Fertilizer.

A large amount of straw is shipped from a county in Missouri to a nearby paper and strawboard factory. This straw brings the farmer about 50 cents per ton. A county agent recently found a pile of about 1,000 tons at Stikston ready for shipment. He computes that as a fertilizer this straw is worth \$2.50 per ton, in addition to its value as a means of adding organic matter to the soil. He is making a campaign of the county in an attempt to show the invisibility of the farmers selling their straw and urging its more extensive use as bedding in stables and feed lots. Straw used as a top dressing on fall wheat has been found to practically insure a good stand of clover on lands where clover is otherwise grown with great difficulty.

Cure or Kill Trees.

It is very unjust to neighbors to permit trees to grow that are covered with insects or troubled with disease. The disease or insects will spread and finally destroy other trees on the property where they are growing, and the trouble rapidly spreads to neighboring grounds. Either cure or kill. If unable to do the first cut down the trees and burn them, and do it promptly.

5 FOR YOUR DEN 5

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Yale and Harvard, each 9 in. x 24 in. Each 7 in. x 21 in.

All best quality felt with felt heading, streamers, letters and mascot executed in proper colors. This splendid assortment sent postpaid for 50 cents and 5 stamps to pay postage. Send now HOWARD SPECIALTY COMPANY Dayton, Ohio.

SUMMER CARE OF SHEEP AND LAMBS

The greatest point in the prevention of the maggot fly is to keep the ewes and lambs well docked and clean behind, writes W. R. Gilbert in the National Stockman. The shepherd should be armed with a pair of shears which he makes his rounds and any sheep that are inclined to scour a little or any that are wet and dirty behind should be caught and all the dirt clipped off. Otherwise the fly will strike there more readily than anywhere else. When struck by the fly the ewes, more especially the lambs, will hold their heads down, continually wagging their tails and endeavoring to bite the place affected, and if not attended to will pull off all the wool. When badly bitten they will lie behind a bush away from the rest of the flock in great torture, or as far under a hedge as possible out of the sun.

When found they should at once be taken to some sheltered place and



The Southdown is the generally accepted type of the mutton and short wool sheep. The breed takes its name from the downs that line the southern coast of England. Its smooth, even body, its round, clean barrel, its short legs, its fine head and broad saddle make it profitable to breeder and farmer. Southdown mutton has long been valued highly, both abroad and in America. The wether shown is a pure bred Southdown.

washed with either cold spring water or with water as hot as the patient can bear it without scalding. Personally I prefer the hot water, just as hot as I can bear it on the back of my hand. After the wool has dried a little apply a few drops of spirits of tar rubbed into the wool to prevent the flies again striking the same place, which they will do if not stopped in time. If not badly bitten the sheep will be all right in the course of a few days, but care should be taken to examine it thoroughly and see that it is perfectly free from maggots.

Maggots when they once begin always make uphill and will increase at an enormous rate if not attended to. I have seen sheep that have been missed one day in bad shape the next morning, enduring horrible torture, with most of the wool pulled off. But this occurs only where there is bad shepherding, and a flock in the care of an experienced man will very seldom come to this state.

HAND RAISED FOALS.

Methods of Caring for the Motherless Youngsters.

In case the mare dies or has no milk the foal may be raised on cow's milk if the attendant conducts the work patiently and intelligently, writes A. S. Alexander of Wisconsin experiment station. Choose the milk of a cow that has recently calved, preferably one which gives milk low in butter fat, for mare's milk while rich in sugar is poor in fat. Sweeten the milk with molasses or sugar and dilute with warm water. Give a little of this prepared milk at short intervals from a scalded nursing bottle and large rubber nipple. Be careful to keep the bottle and nipple scrupulously clean. Add an ounce of lime water to each pint of the prepared milk and allow half a cupful once an hour at first.

Until the bowels move freely give rectal injections night and morning. If the foal scours at any time give two to four tablespoonfuls of a mixture of sweet oil and pure castor oil shaken up in milk and stop feeding milk for two or three meals, allowing sweetened warm water and lime water instead. Let the foal lick oatmeal as soon as it will eat, and gradually increase the amount and add wheat bran. In five or six weeks some sweet skim milk may be given and the amount gradually increased daily until in three months or so it may be given freely three times a day in place of new milk. The foal at this age also will be eating freely of grass, grain and bran.

Handling the Cow.

The fact that a dairy cow is pure bred is not the only essential or indication of a profitable cow. If a cow is pure bred there is a greater chance for her being a heavier milker than if not pure bred. However, breeding is only an indication that the cow may be profitable and that her offspring may be worth more money in the dairy than the offspring of a scrub or grade cow. A well bred cow, capable of converting her feed into milk, is, as a matter of fact, the first essential in the building up of the dairy. Good feeding, good shelter and proper methods of handling are other essentials which cannot be offset by any other quality, not even good breeding.

ABOUT HORSES.

Excessive sweating in a horse indicates weakness.

Cabbage will sometimes cure snibber in horses caused by eating white clover, but it is better to keep the clover away from the horses.

Change the bit of the horse with the sensitive mouth. Take off the check or let it out. Try a large rubber covered bit.

If a horse "drives on one blue" look to his teeth at once; a sharp tooth is usually the cause.

Mares that do not furnish enough milk to keep their foals in a thrifty growing condition before turned to grass in the spring should be fed a common water bucket full of wheat bran gruel once or twice a day.

LAMBS ON RANGE.

Careful Herding Means Difference Between Profit and Loss.

There is a right and wrong way even in the matter of eating grass.

On the national forest sheep ranges two bands of lambs of equal weight, breeding and general conditions were handled as follows: One band was herded in the usual way, the herder letting the lambs choose largely where they should pasture on the range. The other band was herded on portions of the range where the various grasses and herbage were developed to just the right stage of growth. The latter plan of handling the lambs resulted in a saving of feed from trampling and close cropping where the feed was the most toothsome.

The result was that the lambs made to feed when and where the herder desired weighed an average of five pounds each more at the end of the season than those allowed to range at will. On a flock of 4,000 or 5,000 lambs the gain from scientific handling of the lambs would be over \$1,000 for the season.

PURE BRED SWINE.

Points in Which They Excel Cross-breds and Scrubs.

A pure bred animal, as we ordinarily use the term, is one that comes from parents that are either registered or eligible to registration in the herd book of a particular breed, says E. T. Black in the Rural New Yorker. All the breeding associations of repute require that both sire and dam meet the above requirements before an animal can be recorded. The pure bred animal is superior to the scrub in many ways, the most important of which is its greater productive capacity of growth in pounds for a given time and the proficiency in size and quality of litters produced. Not all pure bred animals



While the Duroc-Jersey is classed as a hard hog, it dresses a high percentage of meat of excellent quality. Its color is red, and in size it is larger than either Berkshire or Poland Chinas. Mature Duroc breds average 900 pounds and sows 500. The sows of this breed are prolific, and the pigs are early maturers. The illustration shows a pure bred Duroc-Jersey sow.

are superior to the scrub from the standpoint of production, but the majority are. Some of our breeds of swine have been selected and bred with this particular end in view for upward of a century. And the principal breeds are old enough to be very propent.

Perhaps the second greatest factor in favor of the pure bred is the certainty that excellence will occur. The sire is generally more than half the herd. Most breeders pay more heed to the selection of the right kind of a herd boar than the selection of the females to breed to them. More improvement can be brought about by the use of a right kind of a boar than in any other way. If you use a boar of quality with understanding you need have no fear of the results. As a breeder I am often asked, "Do you advise cross breeding?" In answer to this all important question I will state there is absolutely nothing to be gained, but everything to be lost. Therefore my advice is, whatever breed of swine you keep, maintain and perpetuate it in its purity.

An Old Dairy Hint.

Here are some dairy and other hints written for the Farmers' Almanac just a hundred years ago that sound right up to date: Keep those cows which are forward with calf and feed them with good hay and a few potatoes once a day. Now and then sprinkle their hay with salt water. All those little attentions will make your cattle look bright and hearty. A farmer's barn should be kept as neat as a hostler's stable. His cattle should also be curried and trimmed, and there ought never to be any appearance of slovenliness or want of proper attention. We should admire a neat husbandman as we do a neat housewife. If you attend to this part of my directions you will immediately see that all your farming tools are in order against the season for using them.—Farm Journal.

FREE N FREE



Memoirs of Napoleon

In Three Volumes

The personal reminiscences of Baron de Meneval, for thirteen years private secretary to Napoleon Bonaparte, bring out, as no history can, many enlightening and interesting side lights on the character of that greatest of leaders. De Meneval's descriptions have the piquancy and interest possible only because he was an actual eyewitness of the scenes and incidents of which he writes. Their reliability and historical interest can be judged by the fact that the very conservative French Academy publicly recommends them.

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THE CITIZEN

BEREA, KENTUCKY

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES.

BRECK & EVANS

Nearly all of the Fire Insurance Companies have withdrawn from the state, but Breck & Evans have some Old Strong Companies that will furnish Any Kind of Insurance you want.

THE OGG STUDIO

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Next door to Clarkston's Hardware, Main Street.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Mrs. B. F. Robinson spent a few days of last week with her brother, Mr. Charles Chick of Red Lick.

Mr. A. W. Estridge shipped two car loads of sheep from here Wednesday, to Cincinnati. This makes five car loads shipped by Mr. Estridge this season.

Miss Mary Robinson spent the week's end with Mrs. Roy Dunn.

Miss Winnie Davis, who has been visiting Mrs. Roy Dunn of Whites Station for a few days, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Nannie Branaman returned home Thursday from Brush Creek, where she was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Lazwell.

Portland Cement at Welch's 55c, ad.

Mr. Arch Dean Blackhaw of Lancaster was in town Monday.

Mr. Edward Gott and Ella Adams, and Mr. Thomas Adams and Nettie Oldham, motored to Lexington to attend the fair Thursday.

Mrs. John Calfee spent a few days in Paris.

Miss Ruby Smith went to Corbin Friday to visit Mrs. T. A. Robinson, formerly of Berea.

Miss Janet Stephens entertained about twenty of her young friends Friday evening at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dick.

Mr. Ben Galdard spent Saturday in town.

Mrs. A. E. Griffith has returned from Harwell, where she was visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Stella Griffith went to Lexington Monday for a two weeks visit with her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Monday.

Rev. D. A. Dean left Monday for New York and Boston.

Mr. T. P. Adams and Mr. B. H. Galdard were in Frankfort over Sunday.

Pure lard in 50lb cans at Welch's for \$6.00, ad.

Welch's guarantee on huggies is worth more alone than lots of huggies. (ad)

Professor Raine left Monday n. m. for Estes Springs, Colo., where he will lecture. On his return trip he will visit his brother in Kansas City.

Mr. J. H. Baufle and family are attending the Broadhead fair this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pawley and son Robert of Dayton, Ohio, came in Monday for a few days visit with relatives and friends.

The largest line of huggies in eastern Kentucky now on exhibition at Welch's. (ad)

Mrs. Nannie Branaman is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Felix Estridge is some better. Friends hope he will soon be out again.

Mr. Edward Porter and family will spend this week on Burdette Mountain.

Miss Alice Stowe went to Ford Sunday where she will visit her brother, Mr. L. Stowe.

The best huggies in the world at Welch's. (ad)

Read about the war and what they kill each other for, in The Citizen.

Miss Doppie Ogg went to Wildie Wednesday, where she will be the guest of Miss Belle Jones. She will also attend the Broadhead fair.

Mrs. F. Clark came from Delaware, Ohio, Saturday night where she was visiting relatives.

Mr. L. L. Davis of Elwood, Ind., was in town Saturday for the Davis reunion.

Mrs. Maude Limes who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bert Goddington, returned to her home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Jas. Black of Speedwell is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mr. Sam Seruggs of Flemingsburg, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. Albert Seruggs returned home Saturday.

Miss Stella Hicknell returned to Richmond, Sunday.

Mrs. Sallie P. Hanson went to East Bernstadt, Saturday, to spend week's end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl.

Mrs. L. C. Carter of Birmingham, Ala., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. A. E. Griffith.

Mr. Everett Vanwinkle of Hazard was in Berea Saturday for the Davis reunion.

More blackberries were shipped from Berea to other markets this year than any other season. Mr. J. S. Gott was the largest shipper and received one check from Lippewest & Co., of Cincinnati, for almost two thousand dollars, in part payment for his shipments.

For Sale. One set double harness complete. A bargain. Enquire at The Citizen office. (ad)

Mrs. Stanley Kitchen and children of Corbin are visiting relatives and friends for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kinnard and children attended the fair in Lexington from Wednesday until Sunday.

Mrs. J. M. Earley who has been in Baltimore, Md., buying goods returned home Saturday.

Elizabeth Lee Harrison—

Mr. Minerva Spurlock returned at the first of the week from a visit with her sister, Mrs. I. M. Burgess, at Paint Lick.

Mrs. Kansas Harrison has been spending several days in Berea with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coyle.

Mr. Robert Spence was in Lexington on business at the first of the week.

Misses Grace Preston and Una Gahard were attending the fair at Grab Orchard at the first of the week.

Miss May Harrison is spending a few days in Irvine this week.

Phone all your wants to 29. ad.

Mrs. Margaret Goblen and children have moved to the Adams house on the East end of Center St.

Mr. T. J. Coyle of Jackson County was in town on business the latter part of last week.

Very successful meetings were held in the M. E. Church the past week under the direction of the Rev. Brown of Harlan. Like meetings were held in the Christian Church by the Rev. Bell of Lexington.

Prof. Marsh met with a very painful accident last Friday while at work; when a heavy plank fell upon his great toe, crushing it badly. He migrates on all fours at present.

Miss Bertha Robinson of W. Va., is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Sharp.

Mr. Taylor returned from his vacation Friday night, the 7th. Mrs. Taylor is still in the hospital and does not hope to return before, perhaps October.

Miss Harriet L. Gray returned to her home in Cincinnati, Monday morning.

The Misses Lillie and Margaret Wirth, nieces of Miss Gray, both of Cincinnati, are spending some time in Berea.

The Rev. Everett filled his regular appointment at London Sunday. Mr. Stanley Ault accompanied him as his guest.

Clydes Wyatt, Jr., is a victim of the mumps.

The war is going on in Europe so is The Citizen progressing with its hundreds of new subscribers. It is bound to take the country.

Don't hesitate to subscribe for The Citizen because you are getting "war" bargains on premiums.

SEE CLARKSTON FOR

Deering Mowing Machines and Rakes

MAIN STREET, Near Bank

The Citizen Premium

This pen retails at \$2.50 and \$3.00. We give it and one year's subscription to THE CITIZEN for \$1.50; or for \$1.25 we will give you a six month's subscription and the pen; or for \$1.00 you will get THE CITIZEN three months and one of these fine pens.

Here is your chance to get a good fountain pen.



WAWCO SPECIAL SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN

Wawco Pens are made by skilled workmen from high grade material. The pen points are solid 14K gold, tipped with hard iridium. They are hand tempered, hand buffed and smooth writers.

The scientific construction of the feed or ink conductor carries the ink to the point in just the proper amount. The subcapillary ducts retain moisture at the pen point and prevent the ink from flooding.

The automatic filling device is of the visible compression button style. The direct button controlled pressure upon the bar, gets a full supply of ink by simply dipping the point in the ink, depressing the button and releasing—no muss, no fuss, or soiled fingers—simplicity, convenience and cleanliness. The most practical and reliable pen ever offered to the public. Every pen has the "Wawco" unlimited guarantee in the box with the pen.

F. O. Bowman and N. Mellone are doing an excellent business in Clay County for The Citizen.

Note Dr. Robertson's question and answer article in this issue. If you have any puzzling war questions ask Dr. Robertson to clear the war clouds from your mental horizon.

Mrs. Ernest G. Dodge and little Beatrice of Ruby, N. Y., are visiting for a few days at the home of Prof. L. V. Dodge, on Jackson Street. Mrs. Dodge will be remembered as Miss Mary C. Hooper, who graduated from Berea College in 1901.

PASTURE

I have pasture for 10 to 15 calves at 50 cents per month. Simon Muncy.

Sweet.

Madge—I bear he's sweet on you. Marjorie—Rather! He's good for two pounds of candy every week.—Judge.

EXPECTING BATTLE IN NORTH SEA

(Continued from Page 1)

ance because weakened by lack of food, and military experts criticize the German lack of provisions.

The Serbian army has invaded Austria near Prilof and Visegrad. The Montenegrin forces occupied Spizza, Pachtovitz and Ludua on the Dalmatian coast and carried by assault Nalka and Stenokos.

Italy still maintains her neutrality. German troops are reported to be concentrating on the Russian border preparatory to an invasion.

BAD ROADS AS INDICATORS.

Bad roads are earmarks of indolence and carelessness. They indicate a want of public spirit and co-operation in the community.

Courtesy is our watchword —
Style our attraction —
Prices our inducement.

Fish's

Corner Main and Center Sts., Berea, Ky.

Joe W. Stephens

Meat Market

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Fruits and Vegetables

Mill Feed, Flour and Meal

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE.

GIVE US A CALL

Main Street, Berea

August Sacrifice
Sale on all
Summer Goods

AT

B. E. BELUE & COMPANY

Richmond, Kentucky

The Sale Is Over

But we have a large stock of clothing that must be sold at once regardless of cost or value

How's This for Low?

All Suits Worth \$18.00.....	for \$12.48
" " " 15.00.....	" 11.15
" " " 12.50.....	" 8.75
" " " 10.00.....	" 7.05

We will sell all summer merchandise at reduced prices for a few more days. Come today and get first choice.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Cash Store"

Berea Kentucky

YOUR SECURITY

Capital Stock	-	-	-	\$25,000.00
Thirty Six Stock-holders	-	-	-	
Double Liability	-	-	-	25,000.00
Actual surplus onhooks	-	-	-	6,000.00
Surplus charged to Building and Furniture account	-	-	-	6,000.00
Undivided profits	-	-	-	3,000.00
Total to protect depositors	-	-	-	\$65,000.00

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky

Organized 1901. Dividends paid to Stock-holders, since organization, \$21,000.00

GROCERIES,

FRUITS and

VEGETABLES

Prices Always Right

RICHARDSON & COYLE

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE

Main Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

This Bank Wishes to Keep Constantly Before

You the fact that Your Business

it is seeking

AND IS PREPARED TO CARE FOR IT

Capital - - - - - \$25,000

Profits, - - - - - \$29,000

BEREA NATIONAL BANK

BEREA, KENTUCKY

J. L. GAY, Cashier

PROGRAM FOR THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD AT ESAU FIRST SATURDAY IN OCT.

The program is as follows:

Welcome Address—Mollie Wilson.

Recitation—Maggie Huff.

Essentials of Human Progress—Hartman Naper.

Essay—Mary Eversole.

Reading—Arlea Pondagrass.

Why Teach Agriculture in Rural School—Chester Baker.

Recitation—Lucy Wilson.

Cooperation of Parents and Teachers—Mattie Hay.

Oration—John Turner.

How to make a School Attractive—Eddie Thomas.

School Life—T. J. Green.

Why, and How Keep the Boy on the Farm—Clayton Howland.

T. J. Green, Chairman.

Chester Baker, Secretary.

MISS BOATRIGHT'S FATHER DIES

While Miss Boatright and her father were visiting with friends and relatives in Stuart, Iowa, Mr. Boatright was stricken with paralysis of the brain and lived but five days afterwards. A beautiful service was held for him at Stuart, and the re-

manus were brot to Russell, Ohio, the family home, for burial.

Miss Boatright has the sympathies of her many Berea friends. Her father's death means much to Miss Boatright, as it leaves but the two sisters in the old home, and the home there is broken up.

Mr. Boatright for many years was ticket agent and express agent at Russell. Two years ago because of his age, his friends prevailed on him to give up this position, since which time until his death he and his daughter Mary lived together in their pleasant country home just outside of Russell.

AUCTION SALE IN BANKRUPTCY

As a trustee of T. J. Lake I will on Saturday, August 15th, 1914, at Odd Fellows' Hall in Berea, sell by the piece at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the whole stock of general merchandise of the Bankrupt T. J. Lake, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Medicines, Meal, Flour, Groceries and Clothing. This is a good stock of goods and must be sold. A chance for rare bargains exists.

Sale to begin at 9:00 a. m.

L. A. Watkins, Trustee.



FOR SALE:

This new six room dwelling; basement, 22x28 feet and dry as a powder house. All rooms nicely plastered, hardwood finish, four grates. All doors and windows screened. Located on Boone St., right at the new graded school. Also good barn and never failing water. \$1600 cash if sold before September 1. Address the owner.

W. B. HARRIS, Berea, Ky.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN B. KERBY

One of the oldest residents of this County passed to his reward August 10th. Mr. Kerby was born December 16, 1830, near Berea and spent his entire life in and near Berea.

He was a close friend of Pres. E. H. Fairchild's and Rev. John G. Fee and their families. He was always a friend of Berea College and during its early days stood true to the cause.

He was active during the Civil War, but was not mustered into the service, but was loyal to the Union throughout. He was a plain every-day man and a good citizen. His companion passed over before him eleven years ago. Since that time he made his home with Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Fish near Berea. He was an active and faithful member of the Glade Christian Church.

The funeral was held at the Glade Christian Church 3:00 p. m., August 10. He was buried in the Berea Cemetery.

Rev. Peole of Nicholasville, Ky., and Rev. McMurray of Berea officiated.

REASONS YOU SHOULD ATTEND THE STATE CONVENTION AT ASHLAND, KY.

August 31st.—September 3rd, 1914

(1) Ashland is one of the most beautiful cities of Kentucky.

(2) Ashland is one of the best industrial cities in the State.

(3) Ashland is the gate-way to the Billion Dollar Eastern Empire.

(4) This is the first time in the history of the Christian Church that a State Convention has met in Eastern Kentucky.

(5) The Ashland Church is a child of the State work and has gone to housekeeping; she wants the old folk to come to see her.

(6) The Ashland Christian Church is one of the most beautiful and one of the best equipped buildings in the State.

(7) Our cause is not strong in Eastern Kentucky. We would have you know more about this growing section of the State and we need the inspiration of your presence.

—So, Miss. News Bureau.

JACKSON COUNTY'S NEW ENTERPRISE

Jackson County holds a prominent place in Kentucky history. New honors now come, not from victories in war, statesmanship, or politics, but in adding to the material wealth, health and home comfort of the people.

Nathan Pearson of Sand Gap is the man to whom credit is due. For years Mr. Pearson has had the best peach orchard in the whole region. His difficulty in saving and marketing the fruit as it ripened convinced him he should have a canning outfit. He invested a few dollars in a simple little outfit that he can move about to any good shade tree, and he and Mrs. Pearson and two or three helpers are taking care of the fruit as it ripens.

Next spring when brought on peaches of equal quality are costing 20 cents per can Mr. Pearson will be glad to sell them to you at 15 cents per can, and all your money stays right in the County.

Go and see Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, can peaches and tomatoes, and while there take a look at his crop of cowpeas and ask him what he thinks of rye and cowpeas.

Go back home and get you a home canner, and go to raising rye and cowpeas to enrich your land and double your crop.

THE DICK BIRTHDAY DINNER

When Mr. Dick has a birthday, Mrs. Dick celebrates it with due observance, as is meet and right. This year the celebration made glad not only Mr. Dick, but a good number of the friends who gathered about their hospitable board, with plates laid for fourteen guests. The dinner was notable, such as Mrs. Dick can serve, and was bountiful. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Best, Mrs. Lou Hanson, Mrs. Herndon, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne. It was a happy occasion. All united in wishing "Many happy returns of the day" to Mr. Dick and in appreciation of the joyous hospitality, so gracefully extended by the hostess.

For Rent. I have one hundred and fifty acres of land one half mile from Kingston, on the Berea pike, well watered, good corn and tobacco land, plenty of pasture, a first-class cottage, a tenement house also; apply to Mrs. J. M. Boen, Route 1, Berea, Ky. (ad)

TO MAMMOTH CAVE

August 18, 1914

Last Great Reduction

Round trip railroad fare, \$5.65.

Board at Cave Hotel including the several routes in the Cave for \$6.50.

Making total cost for three days trip \$12.15; going on regular morning trains. Limit on ticket 10 days.

Write or phone L. & N. Agent.

COLUMBUS BUGGIES and MOGULL WAGONS

Are the late arrivals which add two more members to the big family—American Fence, Oliver Chilled Plows, Foster Rangers and V.C. Fertilizers. Sold exclusively by

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Chestnut Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Temp. Weather.

Boston..... 78 Cloudy

New York..... 79 Cloudy

Denver..... 58 Cloudy

San Francisco 54 Pt. Cloudy

St. Paul..... 54 Cloudy

Chicago..... 52 Cloudy

Indianapolis.. 77 Cloudy

St. Louis..... 74 Cloudy

New Orleans.. 80 Cloudy

Washington... 76 Cloudy

Fair.

ON GETTING RICH QUICK

(Continued from Page 1)

Standing in the deep shadow of the mortgage, he whispered that work was about to begin at our mine. The earth was to yield up its treasures. First, however, there was a slight formality to be observed. It was an assessment on all the stockholders.

He explained that it was necessary to buy a bucket to haul the gold to the surface, and the stockholders would have to pay for it. This sounded reasonable enough. I couldn't expect any one else to pay for the bucket that was to make me rich. Certainly not. I paid my assessment cheerfully. I even urged Boggs to take half a dollar more and get the best bucket in the market. There is no sense in being cheap in a matter of that kind.

After a year or so I got a neatly printed report about our mine. It fairly oozed figures. I got dizzy trying to discover what they were all about. Most of them concerned construction work. That's where the money goes in mining. It must be frightfully expensive. I had no idea they could dig so far without finding gold. In fact, I thought they could go right ahead and get the gold when they brought the bucket. But it's not as simple as that. Far from it. Why, the report showed as plain as day that we were putting money into our mine instead of taking it out. I don't pretend to understand it.

The next I heard from the optimistic Boggs was by letter. It was typewritten and manifolded. I presume he was too busy at the mine to come around and see me. In the letter he regretted that progress at the mine had been rather slow, but he assured me the gold was there all right. Stacks of it. He had an expert mining engineer tell him so at one hundred and fifty dollars a day. He told him for twenty-seven days. I didn't see the necessity of that. Boggs had told me a year before that the gold was there and I hadn't even given him a cigar.

He went on to say that in order to get at the gold another assessment was necessary. One of the hoops had fallen off the bucket and the rope had worn out. Construction work was at a standstill. Our miner would strike and leave us in the lurch if the assessments were not paid immediately. Boggs called it safeguarding my investment.

During the next few months I safeguarded it four times. On each

occasion it was on the point of collapse, and only prompt action saved it. A day later all would have been lost. Boggs assured me of it almost tearfully. He was much affected.

But he showed a strange reluctance to talking about dividends. Whenever I brought that subject up he quoted statistics. They were all about other mines. The Calumet and Hecla, for instance, and the Comstock Lode. Interesting in their way, of course. But it always struck me as slightly irrelevant.

I now regard my mining stock as one of my permanent investments. Friend Boggs continued to send me voluminous reports on the construction work. It progressed by leaps and bounds. So did the assessments. Latterly I think they used

the bucket to lower money into the mine. This was not mentioned in the reports, and I may be wrong. Possibly they just dumped it in at the mouth of the shaft.

In the course of time they began to discover things in the mines. Dips and spurs and angles. Also drifts and fissures. Everything but gold. Heing on the ground floor, I learned these things speedily. It's a great advantage.

The latest news from the scene of my future wealth has set my mind wholly at rest. I need worry no longer about our mine being gobbled up by the buccaneers of Wall Street. At last it is well guarded. I have just received a postal card from Boggs saying it is in the hands of the sheriff.



You're hot

You're tired

You're thirsty

Work is hard

The hours long

When

Then

Step to the nearest fountain and say

Parfay

The first sip will put you back on the right track and by the time you have eagerly drained the last drop you'll be looking at the world from a new view-point. You'll be cooled, refreshed, stimulated. You'll go back to your work with new vim and new vigor.

Try It

Here. There. Everywhere.

At Founts 5¢ or Bottled

These Good Dealers Serve Parfay

PORTER-MOORE DRUG CO.

W. C. ENGLE

The Land of Broken Promises

By DANE COOLIDGE

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

Author of
"THE FIGHTING FOOL," "HIDDEN WATERS,"
"THE TEXICAN," Etc.

Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

A story of border Mexico, vivid, intense, such as has never before been written, is this one of American adventures into the land of manana. Texan, mining engineer, Spanish señor and señorita, peon, Indian, crowd its chapters with clear-cut word pictures of business, adventure and love, against a somber background of wretched armies marching and counter-marching across a land racked by revolution and without a savior.

CHAPTER VII

There are doubtless many philanthropists in the Black Bay regions of Boston who would consider the whipsawing of Cruz Mendez a very reprehensible act. And one hundred dollars Mex was certainly a very small reward for the service that he was to perform.

But Bud and Phil were not traveling for any particular uplift society, and one hundred pesos was a lot of money to Cruz Mendez. More than that, if they had offered him a thousand dollars for the same service he would have got avaricious and demanded ten thousand.

He came to the hotel very early the next morning and lingered around an hour or so, waiting for the American gentleman to arise and tell him his fate. A hundred dollars would buy everything that he could think of, including a quantity of mescal. His throat dried at the thought of it.

Then the gentlemen appeared and asked him many questions—whether he was married according to law, whether his wife would sign the papers with him, and if he believed in a hereafter for those who played false with Americans. Having answered all these in the affirmative, he was taken to the agente mineral, and, after signing his name—his one feat in penmanship—to several imposing documents, he was given the precious permit.

Then there was another trip to the grounds with a surveyor, to make report that the claim was actually vacant, and Mendez went back to his normal duties as a packer.

In return for this service as a dummy locator, and to keep him under their eye, the Americans engaged El Tuerto, the one-eyed, to pack out a few tools and supplies for them; and then, to keep him busy, they employed him further to build a stone house.

All these activities were, of course, not lost on Don Cipriano Aragon y Tres Palacios, since, by a crafty arrangement of fences, he had made it impossible for anyone to reach the lower country without passing through the crooked street of Old Fortuna.

During the first and the second trip of the strange Americans he kept within his dignity, hoping perhaps that they would stop at his store, where they could be engaged in conversation; but upon their return from a third trip, after Cruz Mendez had gone through with their supplies, he cast his proud Spanish reserve to the winds and layled them on the street.

"Buenas tardes, señores," he saluted, as they rode past his store, and then, seeing that they did not break their gait, he held up his hand for them to stop.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said, speaking genially but with an affected Spanish lisp, "I have seen you ride past several times—are you working for the big company up at New Fortuna?"

"No, señor," answered De Lancey courteously, "we are working for ourselves."

"Good!" responded Aragon with fatherly approval. "It is better so. And are you looking at mines?"

"Yes," said De Lancey non-committally, "we are looking at mines."

"That is good, too," observed Aragon; "and I wish you well, but since you are strangers to this country and perhaps do not know the people as well as some, I desire to warn you against that one-eyed man, Cruz Mendez, with whom I have seen you riding. He is a worthless fellow—a very peña Mexican, one who has nothing—and yet he is always seeking to impose upon strangers by selling them old mines which have no value."

"I have no desire to speak ill of my neighbors, but since he has moved into the brush house up the river I have lost several fine little pigs; and his eye, as I know, was torn from his head as he was chasing another man's cow. I have not suffered him on my ranch for years, for he is such a thief, and yet he has the effrontery to represent himself to strangers as a poor but honest man. I hope that he has not imposed upon you in any way?"

"No; not at all, thank you," responded De Lancey, as Bud raised his hidden reins to go. "We bled him to pack out our tools and supplies and he has done it very reasonably. But many thanks, sir, for your warning. Adios!"

He touched his hat and waved his hand in parting, and Bud grinned as he settled down to a trot.

"You can't help palavering 'em, can you, Phil?" he said. "No matter what you think about 'em, you got to be

polite, haven't you? Well, that's the way you got drawn in—next time you go by now the old man will pump you dry—you see. No, sir, the only way to get along with these Mexicans is not to have a thing to do with 'em. 'No savvy'—that's my motto!"

"Well, 'muchas gracias' is mine," observed De Lancey. "It doesn't cost anything, and it buys a whole lot."

"Bure," agreed Bud; "but we ain't buying nothing from him—he's the one particular hombre we want to steer clear of, and keep him guessing as long as we can. That's my view of it, pardner."

"Oh, that's all right," laughed De Lancey, "he won't get anything out of me—that is, nothing but a bunch of hot air. Say, he's a shrewd-looking old guinea, isn't he? Did you notice that game eye? He kept it kind of drooped, almost shut, until he came to the point—and then he opened it up real fierce. Reminds me of a big fighting owl waking up in the daytime. But you just watch me handle him, and if I don't fool the old boy at every turn it'll be because I run out of bull."

"Well, you can hand him the bull if you want to," grumbled Bud, "but the first time you give anything away I'm going to pick such a row with the old cuss that we'll have to make a new trail to get by. So leave 'im alone, if you ever expect to see that girl!"

A close association with Phil De Lancey had left Bud not unaware of his special weaknesses, and Phil was undoubtedly romantic. Given a harred and silent house, shut off from the street by whitened walls and a veranda screened with flowers, and the queening eyes of Mr. De Lancey would turn to those barred windows as certainly as the needle seeks the pole.

On every trip, coming and going, he had conned the Aragon house from the vine-covered corridor in front to the walled-in summer garden behind, hoping to surmise a view of the beautiful daughter of the house. And unless rumor and Don Juan were at fault, she was indeed worthy of his solicitude—a gay and sprightly creature, brown-eyed like her mother and with the same glorious chestnut hair.

Already those dark, mischievous eyes had been busy and, at the last big dance at Fortuna, she had set many beads awirl. Twice within two years her father, in a rage, had sent her away to school in order to break off some ill-considered love affair; and now a battle royal was being waged between Manuel del Rey, the dashing captain of the rurales stationed at Fortuna, and Felipe Luna, son of a rich hacendado down in the hot country, for the honor of her hand.

What more romantic, then, than that a handsome American, stepping gracefully into the breach, should keep the haughty lovers from slaying each other by bearing off the prize himself?

So reasoned Philip De Lancey, musing upon the ease with which he could act the part; but for prudential purposes he said nothing of his vaulting ambitions, knowing full well that they would receive an active veto from Bud.

For, while De Lancey did most of the talking, and a great deal of the thinking for the partnership, Hooker



"By What Right Do You Take Possession of My Mine?"

was not lacking in positive opinions; and upon sufficient occasion he would express himself, though often with more force than delicacy. Therefore, upon this unexpected rally about the girl, Phil changed the subject abruptly and said no more of Aragon or the hopes within his heart.

It was not so easy, however, to avoid Aragon, for that gentleman had apparently taken the pains to inform himself as to the place where they were at work, and he was waiting for them in the morning with a frown as black as a thunder cloud.

"He's on!" muttered Phil, as they drew near enough to see his face. "What shall we do?"

"Do nothing," growled Bud through

his teeth; "you feel let me do the talking!"

He maneuvered his horse adroitly and, with a skilful turn, cut in between his partner and Aragon.

"'S dias," he greeted, gazing down in burly defiance at the militant Aragon; and at the same moment he gave De Lancey's horse a furtive touch with his spur.

"'Fuenos dias, señores!" returned Aragon, striding forward to intercept them; but as neither of the Americans looked back, he was left standing in the middle of the street.

"That's the way to handle 'im," observed Hooker, as they trotted briskly down the lane. "Leave 'im to me!"

"It'll only make him mad," objected De Lancey crossly. "What do you want to do that for?"

"He's mad already," answered Bud.

"I want to quarrel with him, so he can't ask us any questions. Get him so mad he won't talk—then it'll be a fair fight and none of this snake-in-the-grass business."

"Yes, but don't put it on him," protested De Lancey. "Let him be friendly for a while, if he wants to."

"Can't be friends," said Bud laconically; "we jumped his claim."

"Maybe he doesn't want it," suggested Phil hopefully. "He's dropped a lot of money on it."

"You bet he wants it," returned Hooker, with conviction. "I'm going to camp out there—the old boy is liable to jump us."

"Aw, you're crazy, Bud!" cried Phil; but Hooker only smiled.

"You know what happened to Kruger," he answered. "I'll tell you what, we got to keep our eyes open around here."

They rode on to the mine, which was only about five miles from Fortuna, without discussing the matter further; for, while Phil had generally been the leader, in this particular case Kruger had put Bud in charge, and he seemed determined to have his way so far as Aragon was concerned.

In the ordering of supplies and the laying out of development work he deferred to Phil in everything, but for tactics he preferred his own judgment.

It was by instinct rather than reason that he chose to fight, and people who follow their instincts are hard to change. So they put in the day in making careful measurements, according to the memoranda that Kruger had given them; having satisfied themselves as to the approximate locality of the lost vein, they turned back again toward town with their heads full of cunning schemes.

Since it was the pleasure of the Señor Aragon to make war on all who entered his preserves, they checked any attempt on his part to locate the lead by driving stakes to the north of their ledge; and, still further to throw him off, they decided to mark time for a while by doing dead work on a cut. Such an approach would be needed to reach the mouth of their tunnel.

At the same time it would give steady employment to Mendez and keep him under their eye, and as soon as Aragon showed his hand they could make out their final papers in peace and send them to the City of Mexico.

And not until those final papers were recorded and the transfer duly made would they so much as stick a pick into the bliside or show a lump of quartz.

But for a Spanish gentleman, supposed to be all supple curves and sinuous advance, Don Cipriano turned out somewhat of a surprise, for when they rode back through his narrow street again he met them squarely in the road and called them to a halt.

"'Tis what right, gentlemen—" he demanded in a voice tremulous with rage—"by what right do you take possession of my mine, upon which I have paid the taxes all these years, and conspire with that rogue, Cruz Mendez, to cheat me out of it? It is mine, I tell you, no matter what the agente mineral may say, and—"

"Your mine, nothing!" broke in Hooker scornfully, speaking in the ungrammatical border-Mexican of the cowboys. "We meet one Mexican—he shows us the mine—that is all. The expert of the mining agent says it is vacant—we take it. Stawano!"

He waved the matter aside with masterful indifference, and Aragon burst into a torrent of excited Spanish.

"Very likely, very likely," commented Bud dryly, without listening to a word; "si, señor, you please!"

A wave of fury swept over the Spaniard's face at this gibe and he turned suddenly to De Lancey.

"Señor," he said, "you seem to be a gentleman. Perhaps you will listen to me. This mine upon which you are working is mine. I have held it for years, seeking for the lost vein of the old padre. Then the rebels came sweeping through the land. They stole my horses, they drove off my cattle, they frightened my workmen from the mine. I was compelled to flee—myself and my family—to keep from being held for ransom. Now you do me the great injustice to seize my mine!"

"Ah, no, señor," protested De Lancey, waving his finger politely for silence, "you are mistaken. We have inquired about this mine and it has been vacant for some time. There is no vein—no gold. Anyone who wished could take it. While we were prospecting we met this poor one-eyed man and he has taken out a permit to explore it. So we are going to dig—that is all."

"But, señor!" burst out Aragon—and he voiced his rapid protests again, while sudden faces appeared in the windows and wide-eyed peons stood gawking in a crowd. But De Lancey was equally firm, though he glimpsed for the first time the adorable face of La Gracia as she stared at him from behind the bars.

"No, señor," he said, "you are mistaken. The land was declared forfeit for non-payment of taxes by the minister of Fomento and thrown open for location. We have located it—that is all."

For a minute Don Cipriano stood looking at him, his black eyes heavy with rage; then his anger seemed to fall away from him and he wiped the sweat from his brow.

"Very well," he said at last, "I perceive that you are a gentleman and have acted in good faith—it is only that that fellow Mendez has deceived you. Let it pass, then—I will not quarrel with you, my friend—it is the fortune of war. But stop at my store when you go by and come and see me. It is indeed lonely here at times, and perhaps I can pass a pleasant hour with you. My name, señor, is Don Cipriano Aragon y Tres Palacios—and yours?"

He held out his hand with a little gesture.

"Philip De Lancey," replied Phil, clapping the proffered hand; and with many expressions of good-will and esteem, with a touching of hate and a wiggling of fingers from the distance, they parted, in spite of Bud, the best of friends.

CHAPTER VIII.

There are some people in this world with whom it seems impossible to quarrel, notably the parents of attractive daughters.

Perhaps, if Gracia Aragon had not been watching him from the window Philip De Lancey would not have been quite so cordial with her father—at least, that was what Hooker thought, and he was so badly peeved at the way things had gone that he said it, too.

Then, of course, they quarreled, and one thing leading to another, Phil told Bud he had a very low way of speaking. Bud replied that, whatever his deficiencies of speech might be, he was not fool enough to be drawn in by a skirt, and Phil rebuked him again. Then, with a scornful grunt, Bud Hooker rode on in silence and they said no more about it.

It was a gay life that they led at night for the Fortuna hotel was filled with men of their kind, since all the staid married men had either moved across the line with their families or were under orders to come straight home.

In the daytime the hotel was nearly deserted, for every man in town was working for the company; but in the evening, when they gathered around the massive stove, it was a merry company indeed.

There were college men, full of good stories and stories not so good, world-wanderers and adventurers with such tales of the East and West as never have been written in books. But not a college boy could match stories with Phil De Lancey, and few wanderers there were who could tell him anything new about Mexico. Also, when it came to popular songs, he knew both the words and the tune. So he was much in demand, and Don Juan passed many drinks across the bar because of him.

In all such festivities the two partners stayed together; Bud, with a broad, indulgent grin, listening to the end, and Phil, his eyes alight with liquor and good cheer, talking and laughing far into the night.

Outside the winter winds were still cold and the Mexicans went wrapped to the eyebrows; but within the merry company was slow to quit, and Phil, making up for the lonely months when he had been entirely lacked an audience, sat long in the seat of honor and was always the last to go.

(Continued next week)

KENTUCKY BREAKS COAL RECORD.

Nearly 20,000,000 Tons Mined in 1913, an Increase of More than 3,000,000 Tons Over Year Previous—More Miners and a Longer Working Year.

The coal mined in Kentucky in 1913 was 19,616,600 short tons, valued at \$20,516,749 according to Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, Kentucky is one of the twelve States that in 1913 established new records in the quantity and value of their coal production and in one respect—the percentage of



Photo by American Press Association

STREET SCENE IN BELGRADE, CAPITAL OF SERBIA.

(Continued from Page Two.)

Servians, now in her dominions, and convinced that the march to the south ward must be given up altogether unless Serbia could be put out of the way.

Conflict of European Powers.

The conflict among the European powers, if a clash cannot be averted, will bring two great groups into opposing array. It will be the third time in five years that the triple alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy) and the triple entente (Russia, Great Britain and France) have been brought face to face in hostile attitudes. For the eternal European issue of balance of power is to the fore again.

Five years ago the triple entente protested against Austria's annexation of Bosnia, asserting that it was in violation of the agreement at the congress of Berlin following the Russo-Turkish war. Austria's move blighted the racial and political hopes of a small Slavic state which was closely related to Russia.

Germany threatened the czar's country in 1908, and two years later presented to France a demand for a large territorial grant in Morocco because the French protectorate there had been recognized. Russia, France and Great Britain apparently were ready to contest. Germany backed down. Since then Germany's resentment has been bitter. Then there is still friction between France and Germany over Alsace-Lorraine.

In Tripoli, Italy defeated Turkey, regarded as a German ally. Subsequently came the collapse of Turkish power in Europe and the increased strength of the small Balkan states. Today these minor states bar Austria from the Aegean, and Serbia threatens Austria with the union of southern Slavs.

increase Kentucky outclassed all other eleven record-making sister States. The increase in quantity mined amounted to 3,125,079 short tons, or 19 per cent, and the value increased \$3,662,512, or 21.7 per cent. The nearest approach to these rates of increase among the other States whose production exceeded 5,000,000 tons was in Virginia, whose output increased 12.5 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value. Nearly 80 per cent of increase in Kentucky's production in 1913 was in the eastern counties, Letcher County leading, with an increase of over 800,000 tons, and Pike County standing a good second, with a gain of 747,573 tons. Harlan County was third in quantity of increase, showing a gain of 477,875 tons, and Bell County fourth, with an addition of 288,461 tons. The total increase in the eastern part of the State was 2,481,767 tons, and the western counties showed a total gain of 644,312 tons. Until 1912 the larger portion of the coal produced in Kentucky was mined in the western counties, but increases aggregating more than 4,200,000 tons in the eastern counties during the last two years have given the supremacy to that portion of the State. In 1913 the production of coal in the eastern counties exceeded that in the western district by more than 2,500,000 tons. The average value per ton advanced from \$1.02 in 1912 to \$1.05 in 1913.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of Kentucky increased from 24,304 in 1912 to 26,332 in 1913, and the average working time from 201 to 212 days. The average production by each man employed was 745 tons in 1913, against 679 tons in 1912 and 640 tons in 1911.

The increase in individual production was due in large part, if not entirely, to the more extended use of mining machines, Kentucky in the percentage of machine-mined tonnage to the total output ranking next to Ohio, and being second among all the States.

Labor troubles in the coal mines of Kentucky were insignificant both in 1912 and 1913. Only 1,029 mine workers were on strike in 1913, and the average time lost by them was 18 days. Notwithstanding the larger number of men employed and of days worked in 1913 compared with 1912, fewer fatalities were reported in the Bureau of Mines, the accidental deaths being deduced from 51 in 1912 to 48 in 1913.

Position of Austria.

The Balkan alliance was undoubtedly a Russian move, to counteract which Austria promoted dissension among the Balkan allies, leading to a second war among those states. But Serbia defeated Bulgaria. Austria's support of Bulgaria had alienated Roumania. Serbia began to cast longing eyes on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Roumania wanted its millions of countrymen in Hungary. In the dual monarchy there was little national feeling, the diversion of races causing dissension and even threatening the disruption of the empire.

Austria brought about the creation of an Albanian kingdom. The new kingdom has brought Italy and Austria into position for battle, both having designs on the country.

Of the members of the triple alliance Austria is the weakest in preparedness for conflict. Serbs and Roumanians, eager to fight, are at her southern border. Austrian ruin would mean their nationalization. Greece, siding with the triple entente, must be taken into account.

The Gauntlet to Russia.

Austria has thrown down the gauntlet to Russia. Germans feel that they must stand by the challenge. Serbia and Roumania, seeing greater nationalism in Austria's overthrow, are eager to fight on the entente's side. Austria feels that if it must go down it will go down fighting, rather than yield to intrigue.

It is the supreme moment for the test of power. Behind it all is the old issue of balance of power. Neither triple alliance nor triple entente feels that it can maintain its prestige by backing down.

Talking Shop.



Physician: How is your circulation? Newspaper: Patient—Daily or Sunday?—Chicago News.

A Little on the Side.



"Ah, yes," said Senator Smugg, "I got my start in life by clerking in a humble grocery store at a salary of \$3 per week, and I managed to save money on that."

"But," said the astute reporter, "that, of course, was before cash registers were invented."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Also a Vet.



"Speaking of the Mexican war, did I ever tell you that I've been in five engagements?" "That's nothing; I've been engaged seven times."—Philadelphia Record.

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

I look to Thee in every need,
And never look in vain;
I feel Thy touch, Eternal Love,
And all is well again:
The thought of Thee is mightier far
Than sin and pain and sorrow are.
—S. Longfellow

What One Dollar Will Do

A dollar can—
Keep a child from starving for fifty days.
Feed and clothe an orphan for twenty-five days.
Pay for the education of an orphan for twenty-five days.
Feed a poor widow for a month.
Furnish a teacher for untaught children for weeks.

Send out a Bible woman for two weeks, when she may brighten fifty homes and 200 souls.

Send out an evangelist for one week, who may reach at least fourteen villages and 1,400 souls.

Send out a colporteur with the Bible for twelve days.

Buy fifty copies of the Gospel in any language.

Buy twelve New Testaments in any language.

Buy three Bibles in any language.

Set in motion incalculable influences.

THE FARMER WHO IS SELFISH WITH HIS WIFE.

HAVING A GOOD TIME

(By William Shaw)

General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Can a Christian have a good time? Is all the brightness and joy and fun in the world only for those who shut God out of their lives?

Do the sad and the serious alone please the good God who made the mountains and the hills break forth into singing, and the trees of the field to clap their hands?

Are the sombre and neutral tints the only ones that are attractive to him who mixed the colors for the gorgeous sunset, and crushed the rainbow and scattered it over the autumn hillsides?

Does the minor strain alone make glad the heart of him who stored the melody in the heart of the lark, and made the morning stars to sing together, and the sons of God to shout for joy?

No, no, it cannot be. And yet I am receiving letters constantly that imply that, while goodness is desirable, it is not attractive and enjoyable.

ONE THOUSAND MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS

One thousand moonlight schools will open their doors to men and women, educated, half educated and illiterate on September 7th, 1914, it is estimated by the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, from the reports received at its office from County Superintendents and teachers. Montgomery, Lincoln, Harlan, Clay, McGraw, Mercer, Grayson, Clinton, Pike, Leslie, Campbell, Kenton and other counties are preparing to make war on illiteracy. September 7th is to be the evening of the opening for Moonlight Schools in the State. It being Labor Day, a canvass of the districts will be made by the teachers on that day to urge men and women to attend.

"1,000 Moonlight Schools to open September 7th—50,000 adults enrolled, 10,000 illiterates taught" is the slogan of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission for September.

PRESIDENT KING ON THE WAR-PATH AGAINST ILLITERACY

Hon. W. P. King, President Kentucky Educational Association, has taken the stump in the campaign against illiteracy in Kentucky and will speak at Brooksville, Williams-town, Independence, Winchester, Paris, Alexandria, Covington and several other points during the next few weeks.

WHY CHILDREN GET ALONG WITH NURSES

Mary Heaton Vorse, writing a story entitled "His Manly Dignity" in the August Woman's Home Companion, comments, as follows, on the relation between children and nursemaids:

"Perhaps one of the reasons that children stand so much from their nursemaids is that they quarrel with them like other children; and they use words that can be understood."

INTERESTING FIGURES ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Woman's Home Companion, one of the largest and best known women's magazines published in this country, recently took a vote on the question of suffrage among several thousand of its readers. One of the questions asked was the following: "Shall the Companion take a strong editorial stand for or against Woman Suffrage?" Those who were opposed to the magazine taking a stand numbered 1,676; 751 believed that it should declare itself for suffrage; 310 wished a stand against suffrage; while 1,273 were not interested in the subject.

Another question asked was as follows: "Or shall the Companion merely publish articles from time to time from people who can write intelligently on one side or the other?"

Those favoring articles on both sides numbered 3,655; those for suffrage only, 186; those against, 51; those favoring no articles whatever on the subject, 65; not interested, 683.

While those who definitely favored suffrage greatly outnumbered those who declared themselves against it, the overwhelming vote was for articles on both sides of the question.

HELPS FOR TEACHERS

The teacher who makes the school work as interesting as play and induces the pupils to take home what they have learned and talk of it outside of school hours will have wonderful results from his work.

One of the most valuable directions for such effort is in nature study. A set of nature cards that can be made under the guidance of any teacher will be an immense help and quite inexpensive.

Large cards that can be cut without waste from stock sizes at the printing office are suitable. They might be in sets for plant products, animal products, and mineral products, destructive insects, weeds and so forth.

In the plant products set, one might be the maple tree, a picture cut from a book or paper or a kodak photo could be pasted at the top. Down one margin should be pasted samples of the bark, leaves and wood showing it in both natural and varnished state to bring out the grain.

In the other margin a bottle of maple syrup and one with a piece of maple sugar should be attached. In the center a description prepared by the children should be neatly written or printed. A prize might be offered for the best description.

The insect cards should have mounted specimens of the insects at different periods of their development and description of their growth, places where found, benefit or injury and means of destruction if that is desirable. The same might be prepared for weeds. This information secured by the children, with the teacher's aid should be of great value on the farm.

When the home specimens are exchanged with schools in remote parts of the county could be arranged that would be of great interest in the study of geography. The boys and girls would take delight in getting fine specimens and would learn quickly the useful lessons from them. The parents, also, would consider that a school worth while and a teacher worth paying.

NERVOUSNESS SPREADS

Farm and Fireside Says:

"A nervous driver usually makes a nervous horse."

TRY IT

This is to be the Christian's attitude toward worldliness. A man once said to Moody, "Now that I am converted, have I got to give up the world?" "No," answered the level-headed evangelist; "you haven't got to give up the world; if you give a good ringing testimony for the Son of God, the world will give you up pretty quick; they won't want you around."

—The Christian Herald

Too Good a Villain.

An actor in a small company was unable one night to get accommodation at the only hotel in an English town. It is said, because its proprietor, a remarkably slow going person for such a place, recognized him as the villain in the melodrama who had stolen a rub box, set fire to a house, killed a detective, dined a race horse and betrayed the hero's sister.

But something like this really did happen to George Scott, manager of the Alhambra in London. In his younger days Mr. Scott was a stage villain of the deepest dye, and one of his favorite parts was that of the wicked Levison in "East Lynne."

After playing the character a few nights in Blackpool he had occasion for wishing to change his lodgings and, knocking at the door of a house in the next street, was greeted by the good lady who opened it with a shriek and the subsequent exclamation:

"What! It's Levison, the dirty villain! Ye can't have rooms in my house! Get out or I'll call the police!"

THE HEALTH MASTER

(Continued from Page 1.)

instance, you've recently been in the tropics; your eyesight is better than your hearing; you drink lightly if at all, and don't use tobacco in any form; you've taken up athletics handily; principally — in recent years, as the result of a bad scare you got from a threatened paralytic attack; and your only serious illness since then has been typhoid fever."

Mr. Clyde laughed outright. "If you had started our acquaintance that way," he said, "I'd have thought you a fortune-teller. Part of it I can follow. You noticed that I kept my left ear turned, of course; and the fact that my nose shows no eye-glass marks would vouch for my eyesight. Did you judge me a non-smoker because I forgot to offer you a cigar—which deficiency I'll gladly make up now, if it isn't too late."

"Partly that—no, thank you. I'm not allowed to smoke—but principally because I noticed you disliked the odor of my hot milk. It is offensive, but so faint that no man without a very keen sense of smell would perceive it across a table; no tobacco-user preserves his sense of smell to any such degree of delicacy. As for the drink, I judged that from your eyes and general fitness."

"And the handball, of course, from my 'cushioned' palms."

"Obviously. A man at the heart of a great business doesn't take up violent indoor exercise without some special reason. Such a reason I saw on the middle finger of your left hand."

Holding up the telltale member, Mr. Clyde disclosed a small dark area at the side of the first joint.

"Leaky fountain-pen," he remarked.

"As you are right-handed naturally, but write with your left hand, it's clear that you've had an attack of writer's paralysis."

"Five years ago," put in Mr. Clyde.

"And that your doctor made good use for the salubrious scare it gave you, to get you to take up regular exercise."

"And, incidentally, to cut out my moderate, occasional cocktail. Now, as to the tropics and the typhoid?"

"The latter is a guess; the former a certainty. Under your somewhat sparse long hair in front there is an overtopping of very thin hairs. Some special cause exists for that new growth. The most likely cause, at your age, is typhoid. As you've kept in good training, it isn't likely that you'd have had any other serious ailment recently. On that I took a chance. The small scars at the back of your ears could be nothing but the marks of that little pest of the tropics, the bite of a mosquito. I've had him dig out of my skin and I know something of him."

"Right on every count," declared Mr. Clyde. "You've given me cumulative proof of your value to me. I'll tell you. Forget formalities. Let me phone for a cab; we'll go to your hotel, get your things, and you come back with me for the night. In the morning you can look the ground over, and decide, with the human documents before you, whether you'll undertake the campaign."

The younger man smiled a very pleasant and winning smile. "You go fast," said he. "And as in all fast motion, you create a current in your direction. Certainly, if I'm to consider your remarkable plan I'd best see the whole family. But there's one probable and perhaps insurmountable obstacle. Who is your physician?"

"Haven't such a thing in the house, at present," said Mr. Clyde lightly. Then, in a graver tone, "Our old family physician died six months ago. He knew us all inside and out as a man knows a familiar book."

"A difficult loss to replace. Knowledge of your patient is half the battle in medicine. You've had no one since?"

"Yes. Six weeks ago, my third boy, Charley, showed signs of fever and we called a distant cousin of mine who has a large practice. He felt quite sure from the first that it was diphtheria; but he so managed matters that we had no trouble with the officials. In fact, he didn't report it at all, though I believe it was a very light case of the disease."

Dr. Strong's eyes narrowed. "At the outset, I'll give you two bits of advice, gratis, Mr. Clyde. First, don't ever call your doctor-cousin again. He's an anarchist."

"Just what do you mean by that?"

"It's plain enough, isn't it? Anarchist, I said: a man who doesn't believe in law when it contravenes his convenience."

Mr. Clyde rubbed his chin again. "Hum," he remarked. "Well, the second gift of advice?"

"That you either respect the law yourself or resign the presidency of the Public Health League."

(To be continued)

Citizen Prizes

For School Children of the Mountains

The Citizen proposes to get acquainted with the bright boys and girls who are attending the public schools of the mountains this Summer.

We wish to know what you are thinking about, and to see how brightly you can express your thoughts in well-written school pieces.

We offer a Prize for every school. We ask the teacher in each school to appoint an hour (we suggest the third Friday of August) for the reading of compositions by the older scholars. In every district in which as many as four good compositions are read we will send The Citizen for one year to the author of the one which the teacher decides is the best.

Here are the conditions:

1. Each composition must be the real thought of the boy or girl who writes it and not borrowed from any book or older person, and must contain from 400 to 800 words.

2. The writers may choose their own subjects and titles but we suggest for boys "A Man Fit to be an Example" and for girls "A Woman Fit to be an Example." Do not take any one person, but just imagine a person with the good qualities which you have seen here and there. Do not take a great public man like Lincoln though you may use some things that were in Lincoln, but describe a man or woman fit to be an example right in your own county.

3. Be sure to make it interesting. Start with something startling and conclude with something conclusive. Get in jokes and stories. Make your hearers see things as you do.

4. Write with ink, on one side of the paper, only. Underscore your title, make good sentences and group them in paragraphs and have a composition fit to print.

5. The teacher must send the four best compositions—at least four—with the names and post-office address of the authors to The Citizen, and tell which one is in his judgment the best. To the author of that essay The Citizen will be sent free for one year.

The teacher shall grade the papers on the scale of 100, allowing:

35 points for soundness and importance of the thought presented.

35 points for the interesting way in which the thought is presented.

10 points for correct structure of sentences, use of words, paragraphing and capitalization.

10 points for correct spelling.

10 points for clear handwriting.

Three Prizes for the Best of All.

These compositions that are judged best in the different schools will then be compared by our Managing Editor, Mr. Wertenberger, and friends he may select to assist him, and the best three of them will have still larger prizes.

The value of these larger prizes will depend upon the number of schools competing. If there are as many as one hundred schools competing the prizes will be:

First Prize—School Bills, (Board, Room, Incidentals) for one year in Berea, \$81 to \$91.60, according to the department entered.

Second Prize—School Bills for two terms in Berea, \$58.50 to \$65.10.

Third Prize—School Bills for one term in Berea (Fall term is longest) \$29.50 to \$32.90.

If there are less than 100 competitors the prizes will be one-half the above amounts.

Now Boys and Girls, begin to think, and to write. We hope to have some of these compositions to print in The Citizen right soon.

Now teachers, it is for you to start your bright scholars. Make August 21 a big day in your district. Who knows but that you may develop in your school the winner among a hundred competitors? Somebody is going to have each of these prizes. Why not some of your scholars?

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SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1914....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 4, 1914	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$31.90	\$32.90

	WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 6, 1915.....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 17, 1915	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$31.20	\$32.20

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting.....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course).....	14.00	12.00	10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course).....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00

Business course studies for students in other departments:

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but is an evidence of good faith.

MADISON COUNTY

Coyle

Coyle, Aug. 10.—The farmers of this place are working in their tobacco.

Mrs. Henry Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray motored over to Pilot Knob Church last Saturday.

Viola and Jeff Todd returned to their home in Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd Young gave the young folks an ice cream supper last Thursday night. All reported a fine time.

Miss Lillian Powell of Richmond returned home Friday.

Mr. Henry Simpson had a horse moving and is getting ready to build a new one.

Crops are looking fine in this part of the country.

Miss Fairy Chastine is visiting at Panola.

Mrs. Clark Tharp has been very poorly for some time.

Rev. Bowman filled his regular appointment at Viney Fork Saturday and Sunday.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Aug. 10.—Rev. R. L. McMurtry preached at Silver Creek last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Eva Johnson, who has been sick for the past two weeks is improving fast.

Miss Nannie Johnson, who is teaching school at the Log Cabin, spent Saturday and Sunday at home. Mrs. Roberts of Berea spent Sunday evening with Mrs. Bowman. Everybody around here was certainly pleased over the nice rain we had Sunday evening.

There will be an ice cream supper and box social at Silver Creek next Saturday night, August 15, hope all will come and take part and those that don't want to bring boxes have to bring cream and cake. It is for the benefit of the church so we hope all will take part.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe E. Adams and family of Boulder, Colo., who were called here about two weeks ago by the sudden death of her father, Mr. G. E. Anderson, expect to leave for their home some time this week.

Harts

Harts, Aug. 10.—Forest Dowden and Levi McClure were at Harts Friday evening.

Mr. Jason Williams passed here recently with a nice lot of sheep.

Miss Nina McClure visited Mrs. John Davis Saturday on business.

Miss Ethel Barrett, who has been very sick is stirring out again.

Miss Dinkie Lake, who is teaching at Johnetta, visited home Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Nannie Malicoat is getting ready to enter school at Berea in September.

Miss Nina McClure returned home Sunday evening to Berea.

We were proud to have Bro. Hudson with us again. His talk was very interesting and every one enjoyed it very much. Hope Bro. Hudson will come back again.

Mr. Abner Eversole and Herman Ricknell were here to see W. B. Lake Monday on business.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 10.—Rev. W. I. Peel, pastor of the Glades Church, will preach at the Blue Lick school house next Saturday night at 7:30 P. M.

J. A. Benge left Sunday for Germantown and other Ohio points to visit relatives.

The Blue Lick ball team played a double header Saturday afternoon with R. B. and West End teams of Berea, the score was 10 to 3 and 17 to 4 all in favor of Blue Lick. They will play Whites Station next Saturday afternoon.

The Johnson annual reunion will be observed next Saturday at the home of S. F. Johnson. Friends and relatives of the family are cordially invited.

Mrs. R. B. Harris and children, who have been visiting in Ky. for some time, have returned to their home at Affon, Okla.

The ball club ice cream soc. Saturday night was a grand success all reporting a jolly good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Herndon entertained at their home on The Mountain View stock farm Saturday afternoon the children and mothers of the Glades Sunday School. At the departing hour refreshments were served of ice cream, cake and fudge.

Buster Maupin has erected a new house on part of the J. B. Terrill farm, which he and his family are now occupying.

Hickory Plains

Hickory Plains, Aug. 9.—The sad death of Miss Sallie Barret occurred last Saturday night. She had been an invalid since March, 1913, her death being caused by measles. Sallie was loved by all who knew her. She leaves a father and four sisters to mourn her loss. She was laid to rest in Hawkins grave yard, beside her mother. She had many friends and schoolmates in this vicinity. Her request was to tell all her neighbors and schoolmates good bye and to meet her in Heaven. Oh, why should we grieve for our loved one, for to Heaven we know she is gone, and is waiting and watching for loved ones in that celestial home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Adams are proud parents of a girl baby that arrived some two weeks ago, her name is Dorothy.

J. M. Kinnard and family of Berea, Frank Burdett and family, Luther Maupin and Louis Potts of White Station attended the fair at Lexington this week.

Kingston

Mrs. Evan Adams and children of Hamon arrived last week to be with the former's mother, Mrs. D. W. Webb who has been sick for some time, but is improving now.

Several people from here have been attending the revival meeting at Pilot Knob.

Mrs. Maud Settle of Lexington returned home last week.

There is an epidemic among the children here, the symptoms being something like diphtheria.

Mrs. M. B. Flannery and daughter, Miss Ora, were in Berea on business Monday.

There was a good steady rain most all day Sunday, which was gladly welcomed.

School is progressing nicely with Mr. Owen Yates as teacher.

Mr. Russel Doty, who has been sick, is able to be out again.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Aug. 9.—Miss Grace Sparks, who has been in school at Asheville, North Carolina the last year is at home again.—Miss Gertrude Hoekje of Holland, Michigan is visiting her sister, Miss Hannah Hoekje at the College.—Lloyd Moore, who has been away most of the summer is at home again.—School opened at the Academy Monday with a good attendance.—Miss Young of East Orange, N. J., is visiting Mrs. Messler for a few weeks this summer.—Lucy Harnsley is very sick with typhoid fever.—Miss Marguerite Park left two weeks ago for New York where she expects to spend the rest of the summer.

Doublelick

Doublelick, Aug. 3.—Crops are looking fine now, after so many good rains.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gabbard of Hurley were visiting the latter's brother Joe, and J. R. Callahan from Friday until Sunday.—Miss Lona Barnett was visiting relatives here the latter part of last week.—Mrs. Cathern Lakes visited her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Anglin, Sunday.—The Misses Pollie and Maggie McCollum attended Church at Sycamore Sunday.—School is progressing nicely at this place with Mr. Arch Reynolds as teacher.—Mrs. Cathern McCollum and daughter, Maggie, left Tuesday for a two weeks visit with friends and relatives at Kingston, and Richmond.

Parrot

Parrot, Aug. 7.—Crops in this vicinity are needing rain very badly.—The school at Letter Box is progressing nicely with Emma Baker as teacher.—The little infant of Mr. Green Berry Gabbard is very sick with scarlet fever.—Miss Lucy Price left last Tuesday for Hamilton, Ohio, to spend a few weeks with her sister, Nora Cole.—The monthly meeting at Letter Box has been changed from the third Saturday and Sunday to the second Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Laura Combs is still in poor health.—The saw mill of Davidson and Payne is doing some bustling sawing to get the Pond Creek gresle timber sawed.

Work on the Jackson County road is progressing nicely.

At Pilot Knob last Saturday night, Mr. Bert Summers is dressing the saw mill this week for Davidson and Payne.—Robert Tusey of Middle Fork was in this vicinity buying calves this week.—Mr. Robert Gabbard attended the Holiness meeting at Pond Creek last Sunday.—All good wishes to The Citizen and its many readers.

Tyner

Tyner, Aug. 8.—Reynolds Bros. Jones and Hamilton, finished this year's threshing this morning and stored their machine at W. B. Reynolds.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hamilton are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Emory Robertson of Stanford.—Mrs. Arch Pigg, of London passed through here Tuesday en route to Booneville to see her father, W. B. Bullock, who is in poor health.—Neal Moore has completed two wells in this vicinity this week and moved his machine to Mildred Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Vaughn have moved to Alfred Johnson's property, near W. B. Jones.—C. P. Moore left his town standing at W. B. Engles store at Grayhawk for a few minutes this morning when he came out of the store they were gone. He overtook them on the hill near the widow Morris at Mildred with nothing to them but the wagon tongue. The horses were not serious, but the wagon was a wreck.—C. C. Moore is building a new kitchen and dining room which will add greatly to the convenience of his home.—W. B. Reynolds made a business trip to Lexington last week.—Mr. Mellone The Citizen man was here this week, and took several new subscriptions to our valuable paper.

Middlefork

Middlefork, Aug. 10.—We had a good rain yesterday.—Several from this place attended church at Flat Top yesterday.—Bert Baker's baby is very poorly with fever and whooping cough.—Mrs. Robt. Baker is on the sick list.—There will be church at Flat Top the fourth Saturday and Sunday in this month, conducted by Rev. James Lunsford.—James Barnett, who has been visiting friends in Rockcastle County, has returned home.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its readers.

Mildred

Mildred, Aug. 9.—Crops are looking fine since the recent rain.—The school election at Flat Lick passed off quietly.

HYMN BEFORE ACTION (By Rudyard Kipling)

The earth is full of anger,
The seas rage dark with wrath,
The Nations in their harness
Go up against our path;
Ere yet we loose the legions—
Ere yet we draw the blade,
Jehova of the Thunders,
Lord God of Battles, aid!

High lust and forward bearing,
Proud heart, rebellious brow—
Deaf ear and soul uncaring,
We seek Thy mercy now!
The sinner that forswore Thee,
The fool that passed Thee by,
Our times are known before Thee—
Lord, grant us strength to die!

off quietly.—Ed Vaughn lost a fine cow Saturday night, suppose, to be poisoned on wild parsnip.—S. German Smith, who has fever is reported no better.—J. G. Morris and Lewis Hays and G. T. Morris and Joe Sparkman are making cross ties for Jule Bales.—Uncle Alfred Johnson has purchased a gasoline engine to run his grist mill.—The infant of J. S. Moore is very poorly at this writing.

Anaville

Anaville, Aug. 10.—We are thankful for the good rain of the 9th, which was much needed.—The school at the Lincoln Hall will begin on the 11th inst.—Rev. Hacker filled his regular appointment at the Baptist Church Saturday and Sunday.—L. W. Bethurum, R. J. Mullins and Mr. Krugger of Mt. Vernon were here organizing a Bank Saturday, which will be called the First State Bank, and they expect to have it ready for business by November 1st.—Alex Steel has moved to his place recently bought of Rev. Jim York.—Mrs. Alex Steel is sick, is improving slowly.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Halemond died last week. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all their neighbors.—Mr. Leonard Medlock, who has been in Louisville quite a while, is now with his parents.—Miss Minnie Snidre of Owsley County is staying with Mrs. L. L. Begley for a few months.

Welchburg

Welchburg, Aug. 10.—R. S. Moore

has gone to Lee county and will probably buy him a farm while gone.—Henry and Milton Smith have gone to Island City to work at a stove mill.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Chappell a fine girl, on the 6th inst.—Miss Lillie May Hall, and little sister Clara have been visiting relatives at Livingston for two weeks.—W. G. Campbell left for Tuscola, Illinois, this morning where he will probably look out a location.—Isaac Langdon and family of Annaville visited P. Welch Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Sallie Rader is very poorly with a sore ankle.—There has been Sunday School organized at the J. O. O. F. Hall, with fair prospects for success. We hope the people will get interested and all take a part.—Mrs. Lila Neal is still in very poor health.—Rev. Riley will preach at the J. O. O. F. Hall at 2 o'clock, on the 14th, Sunday of this month.—We have had a few good rains recently, and corn, and late crops of everything are looking better.—Several of the young folks enjoyed a social gathering at John H. Campbells Saturday night.—We were sorry to learn of the death of Miss Lou Powell, of Woodstock, formerly of this county. She was a highly respected christian lady. The bereaved have our sympathy.

Carico

Carico, Aug. 10.—Bro. Cornett filled his appointment at Flat Top last Sunday.—Robert the little son of William Fannins is very poorly.—Mrs. Arter McDaniel and baby are improving slowly.—Mrs. Press Cole and wife of Franklin, Ohio, are visiting relatives of this place.—Mr. S. R. Roberts has got his well done and has found plenty of water.—Aunt Cosby Cole is improving slowly.—Miss Ellen Roberts has gone to Moores Creek to go to school.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Livingston

Livingston, Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Pennington spent several days last week visiting in Mt. Vernon, and

Don't say Flour to your merchants, say "I want Zaring's Patent Flour" then you are sure of the best biscuit.

vin Simms of Snider, and old federal soldier, passed from life into eternity. He died last Tuesday and his body was placed in the Scaffold Cane cemetery.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle got her house burned last week. She succeeded in saving a few household goods. The loss was great to her. She is preparing to rebuild in the same place. She hopes to have help from friends.

Rockford

Rockford, Aug. 10.—We are having a fine rain.—Rev. A. J. Pike filled his regular appointment at Scaffold Cane Saturday and Sunday.—Died at his home last week, Enloe Melvin Simms. He had been sick a long time. His remains were laid to rest in the Scaffold Cane cemetery. Mr. Simms was a good citizen and liked by all around him.—Bro. J. A. Gumm and Bro. J. W. McColl attended the ordination at Oak Hill the 1st, and reported a fine time.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Coaling

Coaling, Aug. 7.—Dr. Fred Glass and C. M. Anderson were called to day to see Mrs. Chester Baker, who is very low at her home, at Hoop-fallara with inflammatory rheumatism. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Anderson of Berea, who are here for two weeks with the former's parents, are spending a couple of days at Watherspoon College, where they were both teachers last year.—Mrs. Lucy Wilson and Miss Mary Belle Gay passed thru here Thursday on their way home from Buffalo, where they had been visiting relatives and attended the funeral of Mrs. Rhoda Bishop.—Mr. Bent Moore has just completed a new cellar for Wm. McCollum.—E. V. Taylor made a business trip to Ida May Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Campbell of Booneville visited Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Becknell of Island City, Saturday and Sunday.—Eld. J. W. Anderson left Thursday for an appointment at Mt. Tabor Thursday night and will remain over in town on business Friday and thence to his appointment at Liberty Church Saturday and Sunday.—A large crowd was disappointed at Brookside school house Tuesday night when Rev. Joe Carroll failed to fill his appointment.

Earnestville

Earnestville, Aug. 10.—We were blessed yesterday with another good rain. Corn crops are looking excellent. Best prospects we've had for years.—Many of the farmers are now working on the new railroad since they have finished the working of their corn.—There was a pie supper at Privet Graded School last Saturday night for the benefit of the school.—S. A. Caudill has just returned from a drumming trip up in the Counties of Harlan, Leslie, Clay and Letcher. He reports there is an outcome in business, and that his trade was fine.—J. H. Botner of this place, who has been living near Dayton, Ohio, for about six months has returned to his farm.—Miss Bonnie Marcum and her sister Emma of Berea have been visiting relatives here for a few days, but will start for home today.

CLAY COUNTY

Burning Springs

Burning Springs, Aug. 3.—Our schools opened last Monday with a very large attendance of both pupils and patrons. The hearty cooperation shown by the parents gave evidence of a very successful term.—The many friends of Mr. T. R. Robinson, the shoe drummer, will be pleased to learn that he has resumed his work after an absence of a few weeks on account of a light paralytic stroke which affected his face.—Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Hornsby announce the birth of a daughter.—Mr. Henry Thompson has had a slight stroke of facial paralysis.—Mr. Elbert Hubbard and wife attended the M. E. services at Island City last Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Eliza Lunsford is entertaining her two granddaughters, the Misses Allen of Heaven Lick, Boone County.—Mrs. J. F. Tankersley is making an extended visit with friends on Goose River.—The election for trustee last Saturday resulted in a large majority for Mr. S. B. Webb, a former trustee, who did excellent service.—Chas. Samea and Lewis Robinson were thrown from a mule and both have broken arms.—Mr. Wm. Hul-

hard purchased a good cow from Mr. T. S. Rawlings for \$50.—A revival is being conducted in the Pentecostal Mission, by the Rev. Schofield of Toledo, Ohio, and the Rev. White of Corbin, Kentucky. Large crowds are in attendance, and much interest is manifested.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Aug. 10.—Mrs. C. O. Thompson and children of Paris, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson for a week left Saturday for Winchester, where they will visit Mrs. Thompson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ledford.—Miss Fannie Dowden began her school at Stony Point Monday.—Miss Nellie Scott of Lowell is teaching the White Hall School, and the Misses Lida McWhorter and Beulah Cotton at Manse.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. and J. D. Wynn attended the Lexington fair Wednesday and Thursday.—Mrs. Robert Conn, who was so poorly the first of last week is much better now.—Mr. Grant Metcalf of Carlisle was at home over Sunday.—Miss Fannie Morgan of Lowell Creek is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Conn.

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Aug. 7.—Crops are much in need of rain.—Mr. Crate Robertson of Ohio is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Susie Becknell this week.—Rev. C. Johnson held a revival meeting at this place this week. With three additions to the church the meeting closed Thursday night. He will preach at this place the first Saturday and Sunday in September and will preach the rest of the year once a month at this place.—Miss Mae Kindred of Illinois is visiting friends and relatives of this place for a while.—Dave Rose and John Gentry dug a well for Jeff French last week, they went 27 feet and found white sulphur. They are very much pleased with their well.—Mr. Cox of Sand Hill brought a wagon load of water melons to this place last Thursday and sold them out in a whoop and hurrah crying for more.

LAUREL COUNTY

Pittsburg

Pittsburg, Aug. 7.—The Pittsburg graded School began Monday with an enrollment of over three hundred. There were about thirty parents present. This speaks well for our school and while we have had two successful schools we expect a more successful one this year. The faculty consists of Professor Jones, Messrs. Vann Jones, Elizabeth McNeill and Charlotte Cole.—H. N. Cole, who is working at Arjay was with home folks Saturday and Sunday.—W. N. Cole of Pineville and formerly of Pittsburg, visited relatives here Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Speerlock and Mr. and Mrs. James Gabbard have moved back to Pittsburg.—Mrs. Soda Tusley of color has been pronounced to have pellagra.

MADISON COUNTY

Speedwell

Speedwell, Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Black of Speedwell had a very pleasant surprise Sunday when the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren came into spend the day. Each family took a basket full of good things to eat which was to have been spread under the shades, but on account of the rain they had to go to the diningroom. The rain also kept part of the crowd away, but all that were present report a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Phelps of Fresno, California, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Livingston. Mr. Phelps is Vice-President of the State Normal School at Fresno. Mrs. Phelps will be remembered as Miss Margaret Livingston.

There must still be many people in Berea who remember Prof. Huntington and family. Such will like to know that Miss Helen Huntington was married in June last to Mr. Frank A. Robbins of Ames, Iowa.

JACKSON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT MCKEE

The Jackson County Teachers' Institute will be held here August 17-23. Prof. Booth of Richmond will be the instructor. He will be assisted by Dr. Lorke and Prof. Charles Lewis. Thursday will be visitors and Trustees' day, everyone is invited to attend.

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